The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4886. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Official Establishment of the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadas, New-Brunswick and Nove Scotia Included.

The Queen Appoints Senators to the New Parliament.

Austrian Anxiety About the Emperor Maximilian.

Negotiations to be Opened with Juarez for His Safety.

Great Britain Urging Disarmament in Europe.

Resumption of Navigation at St. Petersburgh.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Royal Proclamation Announcing the New Government.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23.

Her Majesty the Queen has issued her royal proclamation declaring the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick under one Government, to be called the Dominion of Canada. Appended to the proclamation is a list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the new Canadian Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of the bill of Confederation recently passed by the British Parliament.

MEXICO.

Efforts for the Safety of Maximilian.

VIENNA, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

The Austrian Minister at Washingron has been instructed by his Government to enter into negotiations with President JUAREZ, of Mexico, with the view to securing the safety of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposals for a General Disarmament.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

The English Government has made representations to the leading Powers of Europe, urging a general disarmament.

RUSSIA.

Opening of Navigation at St. Petersburgh.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, May 23.

The ice in the Neva has broken up, and is fast disappearing, and the river is now open to navigation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—10 A. M.

At this hour the markets are not open, but the best authorities on the street believe that Consols will open at the closing figures of yesterday, and that American securities will open somewhat lower.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—Noon.

Consols for Money.......93
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......72
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......76
Erie Railway shares.......41

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—1:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenties have declined ⅜, and Erie Railway Shares ⅛, since the opening.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. during the day, and closed firm at 93¼ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds.......72
Illinois Centrals.......75¾
Erie Shares.......41

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23—10 A. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady.

The Breadstuffs and Provision markets have not yet opened for the transaction of regular business.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23—Noon.

Cotton is quiet. The estimated sales are 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands.......11d.
Middling Orleans.......11¼d.

Breadstuffs are without change. Corn, 39s. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13s. 9d., and White California at 14s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

Provisions quiet. Pork, 80s. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 39s. Lard heavy at 51s. 6d. Cheese, 67s.

Produce unchanged. Pot Ashes 33s. Resin—Sales of common at 7s. 6d., and fine at 12s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine at 35s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Cloverseed, 57s. Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Standard White at 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 65s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15. Oils—Sperm, £131; Linseed, £39 10; Whale, £39.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

LARD is a shilling lower.

SUGAR firm at 24s. for No. 12 D. S.

LONDON, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

Sugar unchanged; sales No. 12 D. S. at 24s.

Iron steady; Scotch Pig 53s. 6d. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

ANTWERP, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

The Petroleum market is steady; sales of Standard White at 42 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands.......11d.
Middling Orleans.......11¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs has been inactive and closed dull. Barley has declined to 4s. 7d. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats steady at 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. Corn quiet at 39s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed heavy at a decline of 1s.; sales of American at 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon steady at 39s. Pork 80s., and Beef 127s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Fine American Cheese 67s. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes 6d. lower; Pots 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Resin unchanged. Spirits Turpentine 35s. 3d. Tallow 43s. 9d. Petroleum steady at previous quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23.

The steamship *Denmark*, Capt. THOMPSON, which left New-York on the 11th of May, has arrived out.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 23—10 A. M.

A dispatch has been received which states that the ship *Medora*, Capt. MATHEWS, which left Newport on the 12th of April last for New-York, has put into Falmouth, England, damaged, having experienced heavy weather.

BY MAIL TO MAY 12.

The mails of the steamship *Africa* reached this City last evening from Boston. They bring advices to the 12th inst.

English papers give accounts of very hot weather, and record several deaths from sun-stroke. The heat is described as tropical.

The London *Lancet* claims to have a favorable report from Paris with regard to the health of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, the latter of whom is considered convalescent. It is now believed that the Empress and her son will pass the months of May and June in the Chateau of Arenenberg, in Switzerland. The Prince Imperial has repaired to St. Cloud with his military household and his preceptor.

Information of a reassuring nature as to the health of Lord BROUGHAM has been received. After a slight cold, during the persistence of which Lord BROUGHAM continued his early habits, he suffered from great exhaustion, so much so as to give his friends considerable anxiety. He has, however, rallied wonderfully, and is now taking carriage exercise twice daily. It is fully expected that he will shortly be able to undertake his accustomed journey to England.

ROSA BONHEUR meets the reports that she is in a madhouse by the following letter addressed by her to the *Moniteur des Arts:*

SIR: Not only has the *Europe* not hesitated to state that I have gone mad, but it even gives details of the malady. I leave the public to judge of such a proceeding, and I beg you to state so in your next number.
ROSA BONHEUR.

The health of the Princess of Wales continued to improve. The size of the affected knee was gradually diminishing, and there was little or no pain in the joint.

The recent Papal edict against brigandage has begun to bear fruit. A letter of the 1st of May says: "One brigand has cut off the head of another brigand, and has taken it to the authorities and claimed the reward of 2,500f. promised by Government. It is the head of a brigand of Sonnino."

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Official Statement by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., the question of the Conference was brought up by Mr. LABOUCHERE, who asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of Her Majesty's Government considering it advisable to join in any European guarantee with regard to the neutrality or the future political position of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, before the country was committed to any such guarantee the nature of the obligations in which it might involve us would be explained, and the House be given an opportunity to express an opinion upon the expediency of undertaking them.

LORD STANLEY—The best answer I can give to the question of the honorable member is that the Conference now assembled in London met this morning, and although I do not think it consistent with my duty to state in any detail what took place between the representatives of the various Powers, I may say that substantially an arrangement has been come to [cheers,] and that little but formal business remains to be transacted. Ten days ago, in answer to a question from my honorable friend behind me, I ventured to express a hope that the Luxemburg question, which was then disturbing Europe, was in a fair way of being brought to an amicable termination, and I believe I am not too sanguine when I say that the hope I then expressed is practically realized. [Loud cheers.] I think I may congratulate the House—and I may, also, congratulate the country—that the good sense and moderation of the parties primarily interested in this dispute, combined with the good sense and moderation of the neutral Powers associated with them in this Conference, have resulted in averting the unspeakable calamity of a European war which a few days ago appeared to be imminent. [Hear, hear.] As to the part which Her Majesty's Government has taken in these arrangements, I may say that we have acted in accordance with the constitutional usage of the country—upon our responsibility as advisers of the Crown. We have exercised that responsibility whenever the necessities of the case required that we should exercise it, and from the vindication of our acts in that respect, if such vindication be necessary, neither I nor my colleagues in any way desire to shrink. [Hear.] I never wish to make a mystery of matters with which I am officially connected or keep secrets from the knowledge of the House unnecessarily; but the present case was so urgent that it was absolutely necessary some reserve should be exercised. Every week the urgency of the case increased, and every week we were told the chances of war became more imminent. It is obvious, then, that the postponement of negotiations might have led to most dangerous complications, and I felt I could not take upon myself singly to postpone negotiations for an indefinite period, because delay might not have led to a settlement desired by all parties alike. Now, with regard to the question of guarantee. I am not surprised, and certainly am not sorry, that there should be a strong feeling of susceptibility in this House with respect to the subject of guarantees. But, as to this particular question, I take it for granted that the House is aware that England, in common with the rest of the signataries to the Treaty of 1839, actually guaranteed the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the King of Holland in the most full, absolute and unqualified manner. That is an engagement which we at the present day did not make, and all that we have done is simply to adapt that engagement to the changed circumstances of the times, and to the position of the Grand Duchy consequent upon the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation. In doing this we have not incurred any fresh responsibility; we have rather limited and defined it; indeed, I should think we have narrowed the responsibility which formerly rested upon this country in connection with Luxemburg, whatever the amount of that responsibility may have been. This, however, is a matter which I shall be prepared to introduce to the House at some future time if any discussion upon it is desired; but it is obviously a matter which I cannot enter into within the limits of an answer to a question. I can only express a hope that negotiations will in a few day have so far advanced that I shall be able to lay upon the table of the House all papers relating to the subject. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The First Day's Proceedings in the Conference.

The Paris *Avenir National* of May 9, gives following account of the first day's sitting of the Conference. It gives no clue to the manner in which it obtained the information:

"The sitting was opened at 3 o'clock, under the presidency of Lord STANLEY, and in presence of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Holland, Prussia, Belgium and Italy.

Lord STANLEY, after having formally installed the Conference, made a speech, in which he expressed the hope that the assembly would assure the lasting maintenance of peace, and terminate its labors in the briefest delay.

M. D'AZEGLIO, the Italian plenipotentiary, followed. He was happy that Italy, for the first time she was admitted into the Council of the Great Powers, had been called to participate in a work of pacification.

The Assembly then approached the object of its deliberations. The programme submitted to the Conference comprises four heads: 1. Neutralisation of the Duchy and evacuation of the place by the Prussian garrison. 2. Engagement of the King of Holland not to dispose of the Duchy without the consent of the Great Powers. 3. Immediate dismantlement of the place under the inspection of a commission of foreign officers. And 4. Interdiction to place at Luxemburg a military force beyond what is necessary for the maintenance of public order.

The representative of the King of Holland moved that second point should not be discussed. He considered the engagement demanded as an infringement on the independence and dignity of his Sovereign.

After a short interchange of opinion that motion was admitted, and the second point was struck out from the programme.

The first point, the neutralization and evacuation of the fortress was agreed to unanimously.

With regard to the third and fourth propositions M. D. TARNACO, Delegate of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, said that he had no instructions, and demanded the adjournment of the discussion to give him time to refer to his sovereign.

Several members were astonished that the Grand Ducal Government had not given instructions to its representative on such essential points, and on which discussion was inevitable.

Nevertheless the adjournment was agreed to.

The Prussian Plenipotentiary then demanded that a fifth proposition should be added to the programme of the Conference, viz: that the Great Powers should guarantee the neutrality of Luxemburg.

The French Plenipotentiary supported that demand.

Lord STANLEY combated the demand so far as concerned England. He declared that the English Government could not consent to engage its responsibility to the extent of answering for the neutrality of Luxemburg. That responsibility might one day place the Government in difficulties, and even in a war contrary to the policy of England. She had engaged to make the neutrality of Belgium respected, and was always ready to fulfill that promise, but Belgium was a country which had shown herself strong enough to disarm any idea of a serious attempt on her neutrality. It might be otherwise with a territory so little apt to defend itself as Luxemburg.

The Belgian Plenipotentiary observed that in any case Belgium, being neutral herself, could not participate in guaranteeing the neutrality of another State.

After a rather prolonged discussion, the question was left open, and the Plenipotentiaries announced their intention of demanding instructions from their Governments before the next sitting, which was fixed for Thursday."

A Peaceful Triumph for Diplomacy.

From the London Times, May 10.

A few words spoken by Lord STANLEY in the House of Commons last evening have completely set at rest the question of Luxemburg. "Substantially," he said, "an arrangement has been come to, and little but formal business remains to be transacted." It would not be easy to point out, in the whole range of diplomatic annals, any negotiation carried to a successful issue so expeditiously as the London Conference of 1867. We had last year to celebrate the exploits of a "Seven Days' War." We are happy to proclaim to the world this year the achievement of a pacific arrangement which has hardly occupied seven hours. This is indeed a case in which it was well, not only that the thing should be done, but that it should be done quickly. There was good reason why the members of the Conference should lose no time in the furtherance of their work. "Every week," said Lord STANLEY, "the urgency of the case increased." However unwilling we might be to credit the idle reports which alarmists delighted in putting into circulation, it was difficult to resist the impression that the two Powers, which only a few days ago had their swords more than half drawn, were straining every nerve to prepare for an imminent outbreak of hostilities. It was only yesterday that the semi-official prints at Berlin looked upon, "the prospects of the preservation of peace as somewhat overcast by the reliable intelligence of continued military preparations in France." Without a prompt and satisfactory conclusion of the labors of the Conference, the Berlin Government would have been driven to those "precautionary measures which the security of Prussia and Germany demanded." Both Powers, it was evident, acted on the principle of mutual jealousy and mistrust. Under the impression that France was mustering one new battalion, Prussia deemed it her duty to mobilize a regiment. For one step in advance made on the German side, France was compelled to make two. Against the camp of Chalons a camp at Treves was contemplated, and when the frontiers were bristling with bayonets on either side, when the troops of one nation could be awakened in the morning by the trumpets of the other, the futility of all attempts at negotiation would soon have become apparent. This time, as our good fortune would have it, Mercury has outstripped Mars. The pen has been too quick for the sword; and if we may believe, as we are rejoiced to believe, that "peace is assured," we trust also that all armaments and counter-armaments will be at once suspended. There is only one new feature in this happy settlement to which Lord STANLEY, in his short speech, did not advert, and which is not the least pleasing part of the transaction, and that is the admission of Italy as a member of the Conference. The Prime Minister, RATTAZZI, announced on Wednesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, that the great Powers had invited Italy to take part in the London Conference, and the signature of the Marquis D'AZEGLIO will be added to those of his diplomatic colleagues in a deed on which, it is to be hoped, the peace of Europe will long rest. We can easily understand how gratifying to the youngest of European States must be such a participation in a great international act; and we are glad that in this, as in all other matters connected with the Conference, the honor of the initiative belongs to Great Britian. CAVOUR died with the firm faith in his heart that the courage of the Piedmontese troops in the Crimean war had for ever secured to Sardinia the position of a great European Power. What was freely given to a third-rate State is extended now, as a right, to a nation which possesses all the elements of a Power of the first rank. It is not, however, on the strength of her merits as a combatant that Italy now comes forward as a negotiator. It is by virtue of her firm attitude of neutrality and of her laudable exertions as a peacemaker. Indeed, if there is in Europe a country interested more than any other in the preservation of peace and in a universal disarmament, that country is Italy; and, whatever may be her importance or that of any other State as an ally and auxiliary in the event of war, we may be assured that the exertions of any member of the European community in the interests of peace will not be measured only by the extent of its territory, or by the strength of its army and navy.

A Treacherous and Delusive Peace.

From the London Times, May 11.

The swift and satisfactory termination of the Conference has set the public mind of Europe at rest as to any immediate apprehension of war. It is quite clear now that, whatever were the wounded susceptibilities, whatever the real or imagined injuries, whatever the jealousies of the rival Sovereigns, they have for the moment resolved to adhere to a pacific policy. It may seem very unseasonable to overcloud a moment of mutual gratulation by suggestions founded on doubts and fears for which there is at the instant no very apparent justification. Count BISMARCK breathes around him an atmosphere of the sweetest conciliation, and the Emperor of the French is said to have announced that, once satisfied in this, his darling aspiration, once relieved from the dreadful peril with which he was menaced by a Prussian garrison in Luxemburg, the fatal fortress once destroyed, the dangerous territory once neutralized, he will "coil up his ropes and cast anchor on shore"—he will bury the hatchet of war once for all, and light the calumet of eternal peace. We are dazzled by the prospect, we welcome declarations which may very probably be sincere, but we cannot conceal from ourselves that the great enemy of European peace, *the real danger that threatens us all now just as much as before the Luxemburg difficulty, remains unexorcised and unprovided against.* We have taken away an occasion of quarrel, and in so doing we have done well, but we have not removed, nor do we yet see any chance of removing, those permanent causes which forbid any one residing on the Continent of Europe from sowing with a certainty that he shall be allowed to reap, or building a house with the comfortable assurance that it will be for his own exclusive use, free from the intrusion of unbidden and unwelcome guests. *So long as the policy of Europe shall be virtually in the hands of Sovereigns instead of their people, so long as the nations are content to be led, like sheep, whither their rulers please,* either to the pasture or the slaughter, so long as false ideas of honor and romantic aspirations of nationality are enough to set the minds of the soberest population in a blaze, so long as the study and practice of the arts of destruction are more honored and valued than the cultivation of the arts of peace, *we have no solid guarantee that a new Luxemburg may not be found in some other petty fortress,* and a new cause for national susceptibility in some other half-forgotten treaty and half-unknown State. * * * *

In every country in Europe, and with gradually increasing stringency, as small States are absorbed into larger ones, the flower and strength of the population are kept continually under arms. The youth of the nation wastes its golden hours in garrison towns and dreary barracks far away from all civilizing and humanizing influences, and whiles away its dreary existence in a round of monotonous exercise and stale and wearisome dissipation; women perform the labor that Nature designed for men, and the fields are left half cultivated because the hands that should till them are perpetually grasping the rifle or the sabre. In these vast armies grow up a race of officers who know no home but the camp, no trade but war, and who have but little connexion with the remainder of the human race, except an odious skill in their destruction. In a vast transmarine Empire like our own the soldier is brought in contact with different nations, climates and productions. He sees and subdues new races of men, and is often a sort of auxiliary to the extension of civilization and the foundation of States. At any rate, he escapes the dreary *ennui* that spreads its wings over Lyons or Mayence, where the soldier vegetates for years in listless inactivity and uselessness, in order at last to be led out to shed his blood on some one of the well-known battle-fields of Europe, which seem to have been selected as theatres for the misery and destruction of the human race, from the first dawning of modern history to the present time. The evil is not stationary, it is rapidly increasing. The increase of populationand the centralization of government have given to the conscription a terrible efficiency, so that it seems as if the insatiate maw of modern warfare would be contented with nothing less than the whole manhood of a nation. Compared with the armies that contended in Bohemia last year, the mighty hosts of NAPOLEON'S earlier campaigns were mere divisions; and compared with the carnage of Solferino or Sadowa, Lutzen was a pretty skirmish, and Waterloo an affair of outposts. Nor is this all. War generates war, and the existence of vast armies creates a demand for their use. *Kings long to try the temper of a sword they are continually sharpening and polishing, and armies in their weariness of mimic warfare contract a desire to exchange it for the reality* of which they have so often heard. All Europe is, as it were, mined; the slightest accident may apply the torch, and yet it has become so used to the danger that it has almost learnt to consider this armed peace as the natural state of mankind. Now, with all respect for the labors of diplomacy, we must declare that we have no hope of a *really stable pacification until this state of things is thoroughly amended.* The disputes, like this one of Luxembuag, which periodically break out are not the disease itself, but the symytoms of the disease, which lies below. Till nations can be prevailed on not only to keep the peace for the moment, but so to regulate their affairs as to give security that they mean to keep the peace hereafter, only the first step has been taken in a pacific direction. France has been the great offender in this matter. She it is who has set the evil example which has invested peace, as at present known to Europe, with most of the evils of war. The Emperor has announced that, this question of Luxemburg being once amicably settled, he will renounce all views of territorial aggrandizement. This assurance will carry weight, and produce a better state of things in Europe, just in proportion as it is accompaniod by a real disarmament. France has no invasion to fear. All that Europe asks of her is to be let alone; but as long as she remains armed no nation will feel justified in placing its forces on a really pacific footing. Let the Emperor NAPOLEON set this example to other Sovereigns, and he will have conferred on his own subjects and on the rest of mankind a benefit which he will regard in the latter years of his life with more real satisfaction than all the triumphs of his arms and all the successes of his diplomacy.

FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin and the Liberty of the Press in France.

Paris (May 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

M. EMILE GIRARDIN appealed against the judgment of the Correctional Police Court, which had sentenced him to 5,000f. fine, (this was his second conviction,) for holding up the Government to hatred and contempt, in an article in his journal *La Liberté*. The appeal, which came on before the Cour Impériale, has just been dismissed with costs, and consequently the judgment of the lower Court confirmed. The article for which he was prosecuted was a sort of comment on the first judgment, in which, according to the Court, the same offences were repeated. In the preamble to the present sentence the Court finds that, being condemned for having excited in his first article hatred and contempt against the Government, and having stated in his second article that he was condemned for speaking the truth, he reproduced all the assertions contained in his spirit. He declares that truth finds no favor under the present Government, and that it is by servility people gain all they want; that if dangers are pointed out to the Government the person who does so is charged with having occasioned them, and is condemned; that flatterers only are loaded with favors, whereas the champion of truth incurs nothing but severity, mistrust, calumny, persecution, condemnation, fines, imprisonment and exile. He also repeats his first offence by stating that France enjoys a liberty; that it has no influence abroad; that the Government was doing nothing but heap fault upon fault; that he who foresaw all is punished; that he prays for the faults of others, whereas it is more just that those who commit them should pay for them. Under these circumstances the Court judges that the article, taken altogether, the expressions it contains, the form in which it is written, prove that M. GIRARDIN had not in view a discussion or a fair censure of the acts of the Government with the view of enlightening it in its conduct of public affairs, or of serving the general interests of the country. On the contrary, he attacked the Government with bad faith, with the previous determination of lowering it in the minds of the population, of rousing popular passions against it, and inflicting upon it general blame without discussion and without proof. Such attacks constituting, therefore, the offence of excitement to hatred and contempt of the Government, the Court affirms the first judgment.

M. GIRARDIN announced his intention before the case came on of appealing to the Court of Cessation if the Cour Impériale decided against him.

RUSSIA.

The War Spirit in the Empire—Russia and the Eastern Question.

Berlin (May 8) Correspondence of the London Times.

Russia, it is asserted by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, is striving to induce England, Sweden, and Denmark to insist upon the neutrality of the Baltin the event of a war. The *Kreuz Zeitung* a few days ago went so far as to assure its readers that this notable advantage had been already secured for Prussia. However that may be, the Czar, who, if hostilities break out, may be expected to support this Government, to a certain extent, does not seem to have given up the idea of arranging matters amicably with France. Orders have just been given to set at liberty all the French prisoners languishing in Siberian wilds for participation in the last Polish rebellion. It is a less satisfactory symptom that the number of Russian army surgeons should have been increased at this time of all others, and regulations issued respecting the formation of military hospitals in case of war. The tone of the Russian Press on Eastern affairs continues very threatening. The Czar has again recommended to the Sultan to cede Crete to Greece, and the journals are earnestly inviting the public to assist the future son-in-law of their sovereign by taking up his latest loan. "It is safe as a financial speculation," avers the Moscow *Gazette*; "political antipathies to Greece only, and the wish to defer the settlement of the Eastern question can dissuade from giving it a favorable reception." The meaning of these words, pretty clear in themselves, is further illustrated by the semi-official *Russitshe Correspondenz*, announcing that Russia will not undertake any fresh guarantee for the integrity of the Turkish Empire, "such as seems to be intended by England and France." The Prince of Montenegro, encouraged by the success of his brother of Servia, has asked the Porte for a harbor and some land on the river Shorava. The Russian Telegraph Company, under a contract recently concluded with the Persian Government, will be entitled to establish agencies in Persia for the transmission of telegrams from that country and the East Indies to Russia. The Amoor telegraph line, which was to be one of the connecting links in the grand scheme of a Russo-American cable, has been finished in its entire extent from Nicolaieffsk on the Pacific to Novgorod harbor in the Bay of Poisset. It is to be continued to Nangasaki and Shanghai.

MEXICO.

The Siege of Mexico—Capture of Chapultepec—Starvation in Queretaro—Miramon only Wounded—Affairs at Puebla—The Siege of Vera Cruz—Sisal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

By the French West India Mail steamer, news has been received to the 13th inst. from Vera Cruz, but no papers or letters from the interior. The accounts brought by passengers and private letters being very conflicting.

The siege of Mexico was still continued, and no advance or advantage of any consequence had been gained by the besiegers, but it was considered certain that the city would soon fall into their hands. The want of provisions was beginning to be severely felt in the city, and the measures taken by the Imperial Generals to work the forced loan of ten to fifteen thousand dollars a day, with which to satisfy the demands of their troops, were causing great indignation among all classes. This money is exacted from a few of the wealthiest citizens, and the most horrible means were used to compel them to furnish the quantity called for. Those who refuse to pay receive a few soldiers as guests, whose duty it is to watch that nobody leaves the house or carries anything away, and in case they are still refractory, the humane Imperialists deprive them of food and drink until they furnish the money. Among the persons who find themselves in this situation is Mr. PIO BERMEJILLO, a Spaniard, whose family was deprived of water for four days. The scarcity of provisions was harrowing, as the poor had not the means to purchase anything, meat of an inferior quality selling at seventy-five cents a pound, and all branches of trade and industry were paralized.

The castle of Chapultepec had been strongly fortified by the Imperials, and was annoying the Liberals very much. On the 14th ult. Gen. DIAZ ordered Gen. GUADARRAMA to take it at all hazards, and after a terrible combat of five hours, in which both parties were engaged hand to hand, the place fell into their hands, owing to superior numbers.

The batteries of the Liberals were pushed closer to the city every day, they having already established parallels at Vallejo, Peralvilla and Santiago Tlaltelolio.

MAXIMILIAN was still at Queretaro, and one account says that he was sustaining himself firmly with 12,000 to 13,000 men, and that several successful sorties had been made by the besieged, and having always gained the victory. The most important being the one under the charge of MIRAMON, on the 27th ult., to bring in a convoy, the object being unaccomplished, and the Liberals receiving severe punishment. The Liberal account throws a different light on the affair, and denies the victory of the Imperialists. Gen. DIAZ sent a message to Gen. BENAVIDEO, stating that the Imperials made a sortie on the 27th ult., and that they were compelled to retreat behind their breastworks after meeting with heavy losses. The Imperialists are so closely besieged that not a mouse could escape. The Liberals received reinforcements daily, while the Imperialists were actually dying from want of food. It is reported that a petition had been forwarded to JUAREZ, asking him to give Gen. TREVINO the chief command of the Republican army.

Puebla remained tranquil, and the Liberals were carrying all the arms and munitions of war to Mexico for the use of Gen. DIAZ. Three batteries were on the road to Vera Cruz, where Gen. BENAVIDEO will give good account of them.

The siege of Vera Cruz continued with the same results. The Imperialists have received respectable accessions to their numbers, and are confident of sustaining themselves. Horse and mule meat was the order of the day in the restaurants. The forces inside of the city number about 1,300, and the Liberals about 3,000. The road between Vera Cruz and Mexico is completely intercepted.

Sisal was still in possession of the Liberals. Don SIMON PEON, who had gone there from this city, was arrested on his arrival, and ordered to be shot as an Imperialist.

The Prefect of Orizaba, Col. OLLOQUI, considered discretion the better part of valor, and put himself out of harm's way by leaving the Imperial and Liberal territory, having arrived yesterday by the *Panama*.

QUASIMODO.

HAVANA.

The Ocean Home Case—Detention of the Cuyler by a Spanish Frigate—Understanding Between Spain and Colombia—The Effect of Brazilian Emancipation—Remarkable Double Murders.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

The bark *Ocean Home* was yesterday formally taken possession of by the custom-house authorities. About twenty employes connected with the revenue department went on board, and after taking a complete inventory of everything on board left again, the ship remaining in charge of a guard. The facts of the case have been previously stated by me, and the general opinion is that the authorities will not only be compelled to remit the fine but also pay a round sum to the owners as damages. If any fraud had been intended the imposition of a fine and even seizure of the vessel would have been perfectly justifiable, but as neither was attempted, as the Captain handed an additional manifest, which was refused, the action of the United States Vice-Consul and owners of the vessel, in refusing to pay the fine and abandoning the ship, was the only correct step that could be taken. This has become now an international affair, and our merchants are anxiously watching the *dénouement*, and hope that a speedy solution will be arrived at.

The Spanish gunboat *Francisco de Asis* arrived on Thursday from Santiago de Cuba, with dispatches for the Admiral and announcing the detention of the *Cuyler* in the harbor of Santa Martha by the Spanish frigate *Navas de Tolosa*. The account given is that the Captain of the *Tolosa* sent an officer on board of the *Cuyler*, which had no flag hoisted, asking what ship it was, and ordering her, if a Colombian man-of-war, to hoist her flag and he would salute. The officer in charge of the *Cuyler* refused to hoist any, and the Spaniard gave he twenty-four hours to do it, notifying the Commander, if at the expiration of that time he had not done so, he would take charge of the vessel as a pirate. After the expiration of that time the Captain of the Spanish man-of-war removed some pieces of her machinery, preventing the vessel from leaving. From what I can learn all this has been done by and with the consent of the Colombian Government, who deny the ownership of the vessel, and some state that the *Cuyler* is the private property of Gen. MOSQUERA. Letters received to-day by the *Diario* state that the Commander of the Colombian squadron has given satisfactory and sufficient security that the *Rayo* is actually a Colombian man-of-war, and would observe the strictest neurality in the war between Spain and the South American Republics. The Commander has also taken the necessary steps to prevent any suspicions being raised by the movements of the steamer.

The threatened financial crisis seems to have been happily averted, an arrangement having been entered into between the importers and provision dealers; the latter having shown more willingness to do the right thing, but, nevertheless, the conditions of the compact are very heavy on the importers. The provision dealers will deposit one per cent. on all purchases made by them on the wharf from the 1st of May to the 1st of January, 1868, and two per cent. from that date until New-Year's, 1871, in Barbon's bank, besides forming a reserve fund of ten per cent. to be deposited in the same institution, out of which to pay the notes given by such dealers as have failed since the 1st, or will do so until 1871, the merchants releasing them from the mandatory arrangement; every provision dealer paying in future his own notes, without any responsibility in regard to those of the others. Nearly all the merchants and provision dealers have agreed to this arrangement, and already more confidence is manifested in operations on the wharf.

The new tax, which has created such ill-feeling among all classes and which in several instances has been very excessive owing to wrong ideas about the profits and operations on certain professions, has been greatly reduced, in some instance as much as sixty per cent., on all drug-stores, shipyards, jewelers, porcelain-stores and jerked-beef warehouses. The measure will have to be approved by the home Government, but there is no doubt of their doing so on the reecommendation of the local authorities.

All Spanish Consuls in foreign countries will in future remit price-currents from their respective places to the Captain-General, so as to detect fraud, and at the same time be a guide in the imposition of *ad valorem* duties.

The news about the decree abolishing Slavery in Brazil has caused many of our princely planters sleepless nights, and the last obstacle to prevent the same measure from being carried into effect here has been taken away. Only in Cuba and Porto Rico Slavery now exists, and before long they will also be compelled to follow the fashion. The day when Slavery is abolished in Cuba, that day the island is ruined, unless the inhabitants can manage to cultivate the soil with Chinese labor, for no dependence can be placed on the blacks, who will not work in this country unless they are compelled to do so.

A double murder has just been perpetrated in Matanzas. A young man named SANTIAGO MANZANET, well known in the literary world as a promising poet and editor, separated from his wife owing to some domestic difficulty. On Thursday he received a summons to appear in Court, his wife having sued him for alimony, and at the trial both his wife and mother-in-law were present. The case was being tried, the wife stating that she could not live any longer with her husband, when he drew a revolver, placed it against the forehead of his wife and fired, the shot killing her instantly. Before anybody could interfere he fired another shot at the mother-in-law, who fell lifeless on the body of her unfortunate daughter, and a third shot, which entered the abdomen of the poor wife, already lifeless, who was only wanting a few weeks to become a mother. The last bullet killed the unborn infant. MANZANET has hitherto borne a good reputation, and only jealousy can be assigned as the cause of this deed, which is a sequel to another murder and suicide, caused by the green-eyed monster, in Trinidad.

Don IGNACIO GATELL, a young gentleman living in Cienfuegos, and engaged to be married to an accomplished young lady named SARA BOZRIO, paid a visit to the house of his intended, remarking casually that he expected to die and expected to marry her very soon. The young lady advised him to see a doctor about his complaint. The young man went out, and on his return drew a revolver, and presenting it to the breast of the young lady fired. The young man then shot himself, and while in the agonies of death raised himself on one arm and put a second bullet through his body. The reason of the deed is supposed to have been great mental excitement, caused by some losses in business, and the idea he had often expressed, that if he should die, Miss BOZRIO should never belong to another. The young lady's condition is very precarious, but, unless internal bleeding sets in, she may recover.

A poor fisherman in Cardenas was bitten by an alligator-gar, while fishing in the bay, and, although medical assistance was called, died the following day from the effects of the bite.

Gen. DULCE and wife left on the 15th for Cadiz by the Spanish steamer.

MARKETS.

The sugar market has been more animated during the week, and for No. 12 7@7¼ reals have been freely paid, large lots changing hands. Exchange has fallen. We quote: Sixty days' sterling 10@11 ℔ cent. premium; francs par @2 ℔ cent. discount; currency bills on New-Orleans 29 ℔ cent. discount; New-York, 28¼@30 ℔ cent. discount; short-sight gold bills at par.

QUASIMODO.

THE STRANDING OF THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Further Particulars—Statements of Passengers—Charges Against the Captain and Crew.

As has already been announced, the *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. CHAS. F. W. BOEHM, left Greytown for New-York on the 14th inst. She had on board, according to the statements of several passengers, about 350 men, women and children. Her cargo, which was very light, consisted of India rubber and provisions. On Tuesday evening, when the vessel was off the Jersey coast, a heavy fog set in and continued up to midnight. It then became clear and the coast could be distinctly seen from the vessel. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning it was noticed by some of the passengers, among them Capt. KELLY, commander of the steamer *Montana*, that the *Santiago de Cuba* was running very close to the shore. He called the attention of Capt. BOEHM to this fact, but the latter did not deem it of sufficient importance to change his course, and is said to have remarked that there was no danger. At about 4 A. M. the steamer struck the sand, bow first, and did not come to a stand still until she had run three hundred feet. The engines were then reversed for the purpose of backing the steamer off, but the attempt was without success. Left thus to the action of the waves, the vessel began to thump, and in a short time the passengers, suddenly awakened from their slumbers, were crowding the deck to learn what was going on. It was ascertained that the vessel had grounded at a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards from the shore, at high water, and one hundred and fifty yards at low water. At 7 o'clock preparations were made for landing the passengers. In all three boats and one life-saving raft were lowered. One of the boats was taken in charge by Capt. KELLY, and another by Capt. PATTON, of the steamer *Idaho*. The passengers all agree that both these gentlemen are entitled to unbounded credit for the earnest efforts they made to rescue their companions. The first and second trips to the shore were made without accident. One of the boats then returned to the steamer to take on board another compliment of passengers, but while approaching the shore, and when within fifty yards of it, the boat capsized and precipitated the entire party into the sea. This catastrophe resulted in the drowning of four ladies, a man and a child. The ladies saved themselves by clinging to the inner portion of the boat. Their escape from drowning was truly miraculous. No other boats were sent from the vessel until after the arrival of the wreckers. A rope had been stretched from the steamer to the shore, but it was not drawn taut, and was of no service. After the swamping of the boat, a number of passengers were landed by means of the raft. While the raft was returning to the vessel, MARTIN MCNALTY, the Quartermaster, was washed overboard and drowned. Another seaman saved his life by clinging to an oar.

The wreckers arrived at about 9 o'clock. They immediately set to work under the direction of Capt. TOWNSEND, to rescue the passengers and bring off the baggage and freight. At 2 P. M. all the passengers had been landed. During the afternoon and evening those of the number who did not take the train for Philadelphia, sought and obtained accommodations at hotels and private houses at Atlantic City. The inhabitants were very kind and hospitable, and did all in their power to make the unfortunates comfortable. Wagons were provided for transporting the women and children, and the heavier portions of the baggage. Nearly all of the passengers left Atlantic City yesterday for New-York and other points. The officers of the steamer were on board at last accounts. The body of Mrs. RICKERS arrived in this City yesterday.

The names of the drowned, and of their homes, are as follows:

Mrs. MARY WATKINS; Mrs. MARCELLA RICKERS, of Louisiana; Mrs. EUNICE S. GROSS, of Indiana; MARY LOUISA GROSS, daughter of Mrs. GROSS; Miss SARAH MCAVOY, a young Irish lady who has been thirteen years in this country, and was on her way back to Ireland; Mr. JOHN SMITH; MARTIN MCNULTY, Quartermaster of the *Santiago de Cuba*.

The report that Mr. C. GROSS was among the number that perished proves to have been incorrect.

Yesterday afternoon the steamer was lying in an easy position in about ten feet of water, at low tide. She had commenced filling with the sea, however, and fears were expressed that she would be a total loss, should the weather become stormy. A tug from New-York reached the steamer in the morning, and other tugs were sent down to her during the day.

The passengers complain bitterly of the conduct of Capt. BOEHM, and some do not hesitate to assert that he was intoxicated, while others declare that the steamer was stranded intentionally.

It is said that this was the first trip of Capt. BOEHM, as commander of the *Santiago de Cuba*. She was formerly commanded by Capt. JERRY. W. SMITH.

STATEMENT OF MADISON SPEASE.

Mr. SPEASE, a passenger, in his narrative of the disaster, states that the steamer struck ground at about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. She struck bow first. The first shock roused him from his sleep and he went on deck to ascertain what had happened. After some delay efforts were made to float the vessel by backing the engines, all of which proved ineffectual. Another delay ensued, after which—at 7 A. M.—a life-boat was lowered, and in it a number of ladies, a few men as oarsmen, and Capt. KELLY, who assumed command, took passage to the shore. The success of the first boat gave encouragement for the lowering of another boat. This also reached the shore in safety, conveying thither some ten or twelve ladies and Capt. PATTON, who was in command. An attempt was next made to secure the end of a rope to the shore. The boat having the rope reached the shore, and although the end of the line was made fast the entire length remained slack, and this method of rescuing the passengers was not brought into use. The boats were manned by six or seven of the passengers and crew. The first boat which left the steamer returned from the shore, Capt. KELLY still in command, and again took on board several passengers, half the number being ladies. When within one hundred yards of the shore the boat capsized, and four ladies, one child and one man were drowned. A raft was then sent off from the steamer, and reached the shore without accident, but on returning to the vessel, one man was washed overboard and drowned, making the entire number of lost seven. Early in the morning the steps of the steamer gave way, necessitating the lowering of the women into the boats by means of a rope passed round their waists. The men slipped down the lines without difficulty. At 9 o'clock the wreckers, with Capt. TOWNSEND, an active and experienced seafaring man, at their head, came to the scene of the disaster, and by their careful and systematic efforts all on board the steamer were transferred to the shore by 2 P. M. Attention was next given to saving the baggage and freight, which, late in the afternoon, were being rapidly taken to the land. During the moments of danger little confusion was manifested by the passengers. They did not seem to be impressed that their lives were in imminent peril, as, in fact, subsequent events proved they were not. Mr. SPEASE is highly indignant at the apparent appathy of Capt. BOEHM while measures were in progress for landing the passengers. He believes all loss of life might have been prevented had the Captain assumed the responsibility, which his position gave him, of giving proper directions and orders.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. H. STIVEMAKER.

Mr. STIVEMAKER, also a passenger, alleges that the steamer touched the breakers at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when passing Cape Hatteras. He says he was sensible to the indications of such an event. The officers, however, claimed that Mr. STIVEMAKER'S impression as to that particular was purely imaginary. On the previous evening a fog prevailed up to midnight, but after that hour it cleared up, revealing a smooth sea. Capt. PIM, an English gentleman, and engaged as a surveyor for the new railroad route across the Isthmus, comprehended the condition of affairs on board the steamer perfectly, and did more than any other man to inaugurate and expedite measures for the landing of the passengers. He gained the confidence of all, and his suggestions were speedily acted upon. Mr. STIVEMAKER is at a loss to understand the cause of so much apparent indifference on the part of Capt. BOEHM. He is prone to the belief that the commander must have been either intoxicated or that interested parties had tendered bribes. The former had command of the boat which was swamped, and while struggling in the water sustained severe injuries in the back and ankle.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. WORKMAN.

Mr. E. WORKMAN, a resident of Los Angelos, Cal., states that the vessel thumped twice before the keel fairly scraped the ground. A light fog which prevailed at the time did not prevent him from seeing the shore distinctly. He is decidedly of the opinion that, had ordinary precaution been observed by the commander, the vessel would not have met with the accident. He complains of having received discourteous treatment from the purser, that officer refusing to assign himself, wife and daughter to a stateroom and first-class cabin accommodations, although his ticket entitled him to such. He was with the number who went in the third boat to the shore.

STATEMENT OF OTHER PASSENGERS.

One of the passengers by the *Santiago de Cuba*, an experienced sailor, now stopping in the City, to whom the coast upon which the disaster occurred, was familiar, makes the following statement:

A short time before the disaster occurred I had occasion to go on deck, and when there I remarked to one of the crew that we must be now off Egg Harbor, and that we ought soon to be within sight of the light. He agreed with me. I then saw that there was no lookout on deck, and learned that he had been ordered from his post by the Captain to assist in swabbing the decks. When the vessel struck it wanted twenty minutes to 4 o'clock. It was not yet day. There was a light breeze blowing off shore and but little fog. It was stated on board that when the vessel first struck the beach the engineer reversed the engine to make an effort to back her off, when the Captain swore at him for reversing without orders. She went on sideways and soon became unmanageable as the surf beat against her and careened her from side to side. The passengers were in a few moments all upon deck dressed and undressed, and the utmost con usion and terror prevailed. As the vessel came and went with the sea, the people were hurled about in a most indescribable manner. This state of things continued until 7 o'clock, or thereabouts, when a life-boat was manned and under command of Capt. KELLY went ashore with a load of passengers, reaching it without accident. The surf was very high. Shortly after another boat commanded by Capt. PATTEN went ashore with passengers in safety, myself among the number. I ran for several miles along the beach making for Atlantic City where I proposed telegraphing to New-York for assistance, fearing that the vessel would go to pieces and all on board be lost. I found that my purpose had been forestalled when I arrived, assistance having been already asked for. When I returned to the beach some time after, I found my baggage among that of the other passengers. The upsetting of the boat and consequent loss of life had occurred before I got back. Shortly after I reached the beach the wreckers arrived, and the remainder of the passengers were landed and the baggage. I found my luggage among others, and discovered that my boxes had been broken open and rifled of part of their contents. There was great excitement among the people, and the utmost indignation against Capt. BOEHM, who was freely charged with being the cause of the calamity, either through drunkenness or that he drove her on the beach wilfully. It was generally stated that he was drunk on the evening before. As he made Cape Hatteras light the day before, and had thus a fair reckoning for his course, it is impossible to understand how a sane, sober man and a sailor could get out of his course as he did, unless he had some foul object in view.

The foregoing statements are corroborated by those of several other passengers now also in the City, and some other facts of interest were volunteered by them. It is alleged by them that the conduct of many of the crew was shameless in the extreme; that immediately after the catastrophe they commenced the work of plunder, and that the locks of the passengers' boxes were cut out and their contents stolen, and valises ripped up and also rifled. One of the crew, it is alleged, was caught in the act and put in irons. It is also stated that the portion of the crew who were on shore when the accident occurred occasioning the loss of life, refused to render further assistance, and fled when threatened by the mate, who endeavored with his revolver pointed at them to make them do their duty. It is also stated that there was a number of these deserters who joined the passengers at Perth Amboy, and that there they quarreled and fought over the luggage they carried, which they had evidently stolen. It is further stated that shortly before running ashore, the Captain went down into the engine-room and urged the engineer to "shake her up," and that the engineer explained that he was making good time by his revolutions. These passengers further corroborate the statement above given, that the vessel in a most unusual manner was made to hug the shore during the greater part of the voyage, causing some of the more experienced passengers to remonstrate without effect, and they say that she did actually touch the reef with one of her wheels near Hatteras, when forty feet nearer land would have destroyed her. It is stated as remarkable that although land was distinctly seen by the passengers when they came on deck, there was no cry of its being near given by the lookout, if there was a lookout, which is doubted, and further that it is no less strange that she should have been run ashore about the only place along the coast where there was a chance of saving life. Charges of drunkenness, incompetency, and of motives even more criminal are freely leveled against the Captain, whose life it is alleged, would have been sacrificed by the excited people had he dared to land among them.

New School Presbyterian General Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Thursday, May 23.

The Presbyterian General Assembly occupied the entire morning session in a discussson on the adoption of the report of the Standing Committee on Publication, which was read by the Chairman, Dr. WINSER. The report states that the publication scheme has become a fixed fact and gratifying success.

Concerning the *Presbyterian Monthly*, it recommended a change in the editorial arrangements, whereby so much of its valuable room would not be taken up by the publication of foreign missionary intelligence. The discussion turned on this point. The report was, however, finally adopted, with the exception of the portion relating to a new hymn and tune book.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, it was decided to hold the next General Assembly at Harrisburgh, Penn., in the First Presbyterian Church. The Session of that church were appointed a Committee of Arrangements. The report of the Standing Committee on Sabbath-schools was read. It recommended making the Permanent Committee a distinct executive body to carry forward the Sabbath-school work; also, that the churches cordially coöperate with the Committee, and that the funds for this object be transmitted through its hands. The report was adopted.

The report of the Standing Committee on Education was next read. It shows a gratifying state of things in this respect, and recommends the presentation of the cause in all the churches. It was put upon the docket for further consideration.

Murder of a Woman in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, May 23.

SIMEON PECK, of Griswoldville, on Wednesday, murdered a woman named ALMIRA H. CHENEY, who was living in his house, by striking her on the head with a heavy club. He then assaulted his wife—pounding and beating her with the club until she fell to the ground bleeding and senseless. PECK was brought down by a stone thrown by his son, a lad eleven years of age, who witnessed the affair, and was soon arrested by Deputy Constable MILLER, and committed to the Greenfield Jail. The murderer was formerly a member of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment. He is a man of violent and ungovernable temper, and it is thought was insane at the time of committing the deed. Mrs. CHENEY had been living in the house to protect Mrs. PECK from the passion of her husband.

Murder and Robbery by Guerrillas in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, May 23.

About 2 o'clock to-day, fourteen men entered the banking house of HUGHES & WASSON, in Richmond, Mo., robbed the money tray of $4,000, and killed a man named SHAW and two others named GRIFFIN.

The murderers fled in a westerly direction. A party has gone in pursuit.

MELBOURNE, of the firm of SCOTT, CARTER & Co., of incendiary notoriety, has procured a change of venue, and was taken to Lexington to-day, and bailed in the sum of $10,000.

A National Commercial Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 23.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions favoring a National Commercial Congress, in accordance with the recent resolutions of the New-York Produce Exchange, for the consideration of the cental system, also in favor of the permanent establishment of such an institution, to meet once a year.

License Law Defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Liquor License Law Bill, which was reported by the majority Committee of the Legislature on the subject, after nearly three days' debate, was defeated in the House this afternoon, by a vote of 161 against 64.

The Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, May 23.

An official dispatch by the Atlantic Cable was received here to-day, which announces that the Confederation was approved yesterday by Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, and that the union of the Provinces is to take effect on the 1st of July.

Hospitalities of Boston Extended to the President.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 23.

The Common Council this evening passed an order, by unanimous vote, authorizing the Mayor to extend the hospitalities of the city to President JOHNSON on the occasion of his contemplated visit to this city.

Railroad Accident in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, May 22.

The construction team of the Minnesota Railroad run off the track, and killed a man named RIBER, of Indiana.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Gen. Pope Before Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the latter part of the war a more general outcry of indignation was raised against Gen. POPE than against any other officer except Gen. McCLELLAN, who was intrusted with a high command. While serving under Gen. HALLECK in the vicinity of Corinth, he was charged with being the author of a certain dispatch alleging the capture of ten thousand rebels, and guns and other munitions of war in proportion. There was no truth in the statement, and it now appears from documents recently published, that Gen. POPE was in no way responsible for the publication of such statement, but that Gen. HALLECK used that officer's name without authority. Gen. POPE has also been accused of gross mismanagement and braggadocio while commanding an army in Virginia during the time which intervened between the battles on the Peninsula and the battle of Antietam. These accusations are as devoid of legitimate foundation as were the others, as will be readily seen by glancing at the military situation as it then was.

The Army of the Potomac had just been defeated and demoralized by its "seven days'" fighting, and was lying before Richmond on the banks of the James River, utterly powerless (in the opinion of its commander) either to advance or retreat without assistance. Gen. LEE was in its front with a force nearly equaling its own, numerically, and far surpassing it in discipline and efficiency. This force, flushed with its victories, (for inasmuch as they served to raise the siege of Richmond, the seven days' battles *were* rebel victories,) was clamorous to be led against Washington, and, by capturing the capital, fight the battles of the future upon Northern soil. It was daily expected that Gen. LEE would inaugurate this policy, and should he do so there was little to prevent his army holding high carnival in the streets of Washington. Gen. McCLELLAN was "bottled up" on the James, and before his army could be brought to the line of the Potomac the rebels could have devastated Pennsylvania. The line from Richmond to Culpepper and thence to Washington was open to Gen. LEE, and he had but to avail himself of it *in time* to insure his success. To prevent his doing this—to annoy and delay his movements until the Army of the Potomac could be brought by water to Washington—was the duty to which Gen. POPE was assigned. He was furnished with a force of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, with which he was expected to prevent LEE, with over 100,000 men, reaching Washington before Gen. McCLELLAN should do so. There were but few officers in the army who would not have preferred to resign their commissions rather than undertake a task so difficult. Without a hope of gaining a single victory—to fight day after day with no other prospect than that of being whipped—of having his lines broken in one place to be reformed in another—to keep himself constantly where the enemy could strike him without the satisfaction of giving blow for blow—to harass, annoy, impede, cripple, if possible, the enemy—was a duty which any officer might be excused for wishing to avoid, more particularly as the general public was then clamoring for victories, and the man who fought and did not gain them was certain not only to lose any reputation he might have previously made, but to be covered with obloquy in addition.

When assigned to this hazardous duty Gen. POPE, well knowing its difficulties, like a true soldier, accepted it without hesitation, and immediately bent all his energies to the task, resolved to bring as much good as possible out of his defeats and his personal downfall.

Knowing that he had no chance with his small force against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, a little bluster and Yankee bragging was well calculated to have a wholesome effect upon the foe, and if it did not intimidate, at least make him hesitate and be wary. Hence that famous order which has brought so much ridicule upon Gen. POPE. "Headquarters in the saddle" and "no lines of retreat" are phrases which, to the present time, provoke laughter at Gen. POPE's expense. But while it is questionable if that little bit of bluster, under the circumstances, did not have a good effect, it is more than probable that it was concocted in the office of Gen. HALLECK in Washington, and that Gen. POPE, fresh from the presence of his chief, simply published it on joining his command.

How well that gallant little force performed its duty is a matter of history. The daily fights from beyond the Rapidan to the Rappahanock, to Bull Run, (second,) to Chantilly, Centreville, and even to the gates of Washington, were duly recorded at the time, and are familiar to all. Those days of persistent fighting, of courage undaunted by daily defeats, of slaughter and of sacrifice, enabled the Army of the Potomac to regain its footing in front of Washington, and to render an invasion of the Northern States impossible. During the last days of General POPE's campaign he was reënforced by the first troops which arrived from the Army of the Potomac, and with them was nearly strong enough to return to the rebels, with interest, some of the buffetings which had been visited upon him. The field at Chantilly, where the gallant PHIL. KEARNY fell, was one on which the sturdy blows of Union troops told heavily on rebel ranks, and gave a decided check to the enthusiasm with which the cheap victories of the previous days had inspired them. Subsequently General POPE was in a position where he might reasonably expect, with his fresh troops, to gain a decided victory over the enemy, when the defection of FITZ-JOHN PORTER, and other Generals equally prominent, dashed his hopes to the ground, and, by failing to attack as ordered, permitted the rebels to advance still further.

Finally Gen. POPE reached Washington with his troops, only to find that they had been merged with the Army of the Potomac, and that he was left without a command. In addition to this, the country, which needed victories, being disappointed, were coupling his name with opprobious epithets, and clamoring for his dismissal. While the Government was forced to heed this popular clamor, and to remove Gen. POPE from active service temporarily, his services had been of too great value to the country to permit his being put entirely out of sight. He has since been put in places of high trust, and now holds a position involving great responsibilty. As Commander of one of the five Military Districts at the South, he has not only displayed his abilities as a soldier, but has shown that he is a statesman of no small calibre.

There was great injustice done during the pendency of the great conflict, to many a deserving officer, some of whom have quietly rested, without a murmur, under the stigma cast upon them, in preference to parading their individual griefs in time of public woe. The war is now closed, and the time seems to have arrived when justice may be done the deserving and the wronged. With this view, the above is written. DUTTON.

Public Legislation—Necessity for Practical Reform.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published an editorial yesterday on "Private Legislation," in which you suggest the application of Mr. DISRAELI's scheme of a Court of Commissioners to the private business of our Legislature. I have not seen the whole of Mr. DISRAELI's scheme, and do not know how far its provisions would extend, but the subject of a Board or Council of Commissioners, to assist Parliament in its legislation, has been advocated before this by men of great ability. You say that "ordinarily it is the private, and not the public bills discussed in legislative bodies that are productive of corruption and unfair legislation;" but these are not the only evils of our legislative system; the imperfections of the public law, which regulates legal rights and remedies, are more patiently borne, but it is questionable whether their injurious effects are not greater and more widely spread than those attending private legislation.

These imperfections are of two kinds—the incompleteness of the common law (that embodied only in decisions of the Court) in its failure to meet the requirements of an advancing or changing age, and the defective character of the statute law, arising from the ignorance, incompetence or carelessness of the statute makers.

The first, the incompleteness of the common law, will not be remedied by any change in our judicial system, as some suppose. Judicial forms will render the common law more certain, will make the system better rounded and defined, yet will leave in it all its old incongruous provisions and absurd technicalities, the relics of an effete civilization and unadapted to modern wants. True reform here can only be effected by statutes, and these can be wholly effectual only as they comprise whole subjects, and take the form of comprehensive codes. But this much-vexed question of codification is too extensive to be discussed in the limited space of an article of this character. Yet, however persons may differ regarding the necessity of a civil code, Statutes are being passed every year materially changing the old common law, and to these the second objection applies. As every one admits, these statutes carelessly drawn, drafted by ignorant men, passed or amended by men still more ignorant, often serve only to perplex, where they intend to relieve.

And with our present mode of manufacturing statutes it would be strange indeed were it otherwise. To prepare a law properly, either one to meet some new want of society, or to remedy some old abuse, requires not only a knowledge of the want itself, and education sufficient to express that knowledge, but also an acquaintance with the whole body of laws. But how often in our Legislatures do we find such knowledge? There are honest, intelligent farmers or merchants, keen politicians, and many young ambitious lawyers, none of these fitted for the delicate work of framing broad statutes, though they may all appreciate the necessity, and the latter class are certainly sufficiently fertile in suggestions. And even where the somewhat rare exception arises of a really able lawyer being found in the Legislature, he is not fitted for the task unless opportunely prepared for the measure proposed. If he has thought of the statute before, and made preparations for its introduction, all will be well, unless it be marred by inconsiderate amendments. But the most learned lawyer will distrust his own ability to draft amid the whirl and multitudinous business of a session, a law involving varied interests and covering many cases which he knows from experience may well escape his notice. But, unfortunately, such distrust is in an inverse ratio to the knowledge of the legislator, and has no effect upon the ignorant and presuming meddlers who render powerless the few wise men in such bodies. Hence every session of the Legislature only adds more absurd laws to those already in the statute books, and by constant repeals keep our laws like the waves of the sea or the Constitution of a South American Republic. One is tempted to wish for the Tennessee Legislature, which used to sit only once in two years, "so that," as one of the lawyers remarked to Judge STORY, "the laws might have at least a trial before they are repealed."

If we adopt the suggestion of the *Tribune*, and increase the size of the Legislature in order to make corruption more difficult, by adding to the number necessary to be bribed, the evils of our legislation above pointed out will only be increased. Are we, then, in such a hopeless condition, with a common law imperfect, and no possibility of improving it by statute? If so, something is radically defective in our system. This we doubt, and think that the difficulty is not in the system, but in the misapprehension and misapplication of it. A Legislature is what we sometimes call it, a representative body, and should be nothing more. It should be a place where men come from every part of the State to represent the interests of their section, and the State, to speak of such interests, to tell what they need, to vote upon measures affecting them, and the more nearly they come from the heart of the people the better representatives they make, while worse law framers. We, therefore, should not reproach legislators for much talking; it is their first duty. And we should not blame them for framing laws badly; they should not do it at all. But however this may be with private or local bills, it certainly applies to statutes regulating legal rights and proceedings.

The remedy would be a Board, or Council of lawyers, three or five in number, to whom statutes could be referred to be drafted or revised. The should be located at the capital permanently, or at least during the session of the Legislature. If five in number, they might hold office for five years, one retiring each year, in order to infuse new ideas and keep up with progression. If appointed for life they would stagnate and become too conservative.

Such a body could prepare valuable improvements to the law, could preface or revise statutes suggested or demanded by the Legislature, so as to make them consistent with former laws, and would do invaluable service in pointing out defects or unsuspected evil tendencies of laws proposed.

All general statutes should pass through their hands, and should be incapable of amendment, except by being recommitted to them for revision. They would, in fact, form a standing law committee of the Legislature, but unvexed with other disturbing business. They should have access to the legislative floor to support or explain their laws, and while not interfering with the true duties of the legislators would soon be looked up to and appreciated for the assistance which they would render to honest men desirous only of doing the State good service, and yet ignorant of the mode in which to carry out their intentions. This Council would also be in a position to gradually and properly codify the law, as it should be done, by subjects.

With such a Council, the number of the legislators might safely be increased, thereby imposing some check upon corruption, by adding to its difficulties, and also making a body more representative of the people, while the great evils of an unwieldy and cumbrous body would be little felt. D. C.

Decay of Our Merchant Steam Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is stated in a paragraph under the head of "Minor Topics," in your paper this morning—

"Of thirty-six steamers which now traverse the Atlantic just four carry the American flag and are American steamers. The *Alabamas*, built, equipped and backed by foreign Powers, have succeeded in sweeping American commerce from the ocean, leaving only the *Arago* and *Fulton*, running to Havre, and the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, running to Bremen, as the sole representatives of American commerce."

I must say that such a statement appearing in your columns rather surprises me, and I ask the writer to explain how he reconciles his inferences with the fact that all our transatlantic steam lines had proved failures, and had mostly been abandoned prior to the war. Furthermore, there have been no *Alabamas* in existence for over two years, and yet nothing seems to have been done to repair this alleged damage to our ocean steam marine.

My object in drawing attention to the discrepancy between the statement in question and the facts of the case is to suggest that inquiries should be instituted into the true causes of the decadence of our transatlantic lines of steamers. I think the fact I have alluded to, that the cause had its origin anterior to the war, demolishes the *Alabama* theory, and compels us to look a little deeper into the question.

In 1862 I landed in Liverpool from the *Great Eastern*, on the very day the *Alabama* made her escape, having previous to my departure from this country collected a stock of information in reference to the various attempts that had been made by our enterprising capitalists to establish steam lines across the Atlantic. I had become deeply impressed with the rapid development of the British ocean steam marine, and determined to satisfy myself as to its cause. With this view I visited pretty nearly all the ship-building yards on the Thames, Mersey and Clyde, and in most cases was kindly received and entertained by the builders and chief engineers, naval architects and other officials, and from whom I received much valuable information. Having made the science of naval architecture a study during many years, one of the conclusions I arrived at was that the English had "stolen a march on us" in respect to the designs of their vessels and engines, by the almost universal adoption of the screw for the paddle, and of iron for wood in the construction of the hulls of their ships, I found no difficulty in accounting for the inability of our steamers to compete with those of British build.

Any one can form a pretty clear conception of the case by the simple knowledge of the fact that an iron hull is about one-third lighter than one built of wood—all other conditions of strength, &c., being equal. For instance, if a wooden-built vessel of a given size and tonnage, when engined and complete, has a weight of hull of 900 tons, she has to carry an extra weight of 300 tons on every voyage, as compared with one whose hull is built of iron. If we estimate steam freight to be worth only $10 per ton across the ocean, the iron-built ship will have $3,000 advantage on each voyage over her wooden rival. Even a far less saving would suffice to drive the wooden steamer off the course. But iron and skilled labor are both so much cheaper in Europe, and especially in Scotland, that we cannot hope for many years to come to compete with our transatlantic rivals in shipbuilding.

Such being the facts, as I found them four or five years ago, and as I believe they still continue to be, the question is, what ought to be done to sustain this most important branch of national industry—shipbuilding—as well as to maintain an ocean commerce? If our merchants would buy their ships ready built, or order them at the Clyde, or the Mersey, as the French and Germans do, they would then be able to compete on equal terms with British, or other European companies. Perhaps this might be the best plan till means are found to produce iron, or steel, which is better still, as cheaply here as it is in European countries. So long, however, as our protectionist policy is kept in full force, and is applied to raw material—of which pig iron may be regarded as one of the most important—there does not seem much hope of a change in favor of the only available shipbuilding material that can be relied on for the future.

As matters now stand our ship-builders are driven out of the markets of the world, and must confine their labors to the wants of our coasting and river trade. Here our navigation laws afford them adequate protection to build a class of vessels which would, for the reasons stated, be driven out of existence but for those laws. I submit that it would be an act of economy if the owners of such vessels would incur the additional cost of substituting iron or steel for wood in their new ships. Iron hulls are found to greatly outlast wood, and to save a large proportion of the current expenses of maintenance, in addition to the saving in weight to be propelled at high rates of speed by costly engine power. Iron steamers, as they are now built in England and Scotland, when put on a paying route, will save their entire cost in three or four years, as compared with those built of wood.

It may be as well to allude to another unfounded reason often assigned by writers on this subject for the decay of our ocean steam marine—namely, the refusal of Congress to grant subsidies. To be consistent, Congress certainly ought to grant very handsome subsidies, inasmuch as high protective duties and bounties belong to the same family, and are sustainable by the same line of argument, and as a set-off to the high duty levied on iron and steel. But it happens, unfortunately for those who clamor about subsidies, that most of the English companies receive none, and are yet able to compete with those that do. Yours, &c.,

NAVAL ARCHITECT.

NEW-YORK, 20th May, 1867.

The Late Major Benedict.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a slight inaccuracy in the obituary notice of the late Major ABNER R. BENEDICT, which appears in your Sunday's issue. It is there stated that Major (then Captain) BENEDICT "commanded his regiment, the Fourth United States Infantry, at the battle of Gettysburgh." This is a mistake. The regiment was commanded on that occasion, and during the campaign which may be considered as terminating with that battle, by Capt. JULIUS W. ADAMS, Jr.—the original draft of his report to the Adjutant-General of the operations of his regiment during that campaign, which sustains the above statement, being now in my possession.

This correction is made with no wish to detract from Major BENEDICT's services, who was a gallant young officer; but in justice to the memory of a noble son, whose life was expended in his country's service. JULIUS W. ADAMS.

CLOSE RUN UPON A BANK.—Probably the closest run ever made upon a bank in the United States was made during the last two days upon the bank, of which Mr. G. W. COCHRAN is President. Of $675,000 upon deposit, $610,000 were drawn out up to noon yesterday, when confidence was again restored, and before 3 o'clock, $110,000 had again been placed upon deposit. Mr. COCHRAN desires to return thanks, through our columns, to the Citizens' Bank, the Bank of America, the Canal Bank and Messrs. PIKE, LAPEYRE & Co., who came to the assistance of his bank yesterday, in the sum of $25,000 each, which though not needed, is gratefully acknowledged, as showing the confidence reposed by these banking institutions in the City National Bank. The checks upon the bank, during the run, were all met promptly.—*New-Orleans Picayune, May 16.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

Remarkable Statistics and Official Data.

Very few of our readers are aware of the magnitude of the transactions at Castle Garden, where, under the supervision of the Commissioners of Emigration hundreds of thousands of ignorant foreigners are met, cared for, directed in the paths of industry, shielded from imposition and held back from folly. A brief *résumé* of the history of the Commission and its work will be an appropriate introduction to a glance at a day's work, as noted during the dull drizzle of yesterday, when several thousand aliens took the initiatory step toward personal independence and individual success.

Down to the year 1847 the experiences through which emigrants passed beggar description. Year after year they suffered such outrages and endured such hardships as only actual observation could understand until the matter became so notoriously disgraceful that the late Archbishop HUGHES and sundry associates took hold of it in earnest, and were mainly instrumental in bringing about the present system, which, though faulty in certain respects, is so admirable as a whole, that it is quoted in the text books of Europe and regarded by the philanthropists abroad as the best yet devised. The main features attended to were the sale of tickets by responsible agents on the other side; the fostering of steam rather than sailing lines of packets; the conveniences of beds, washing utensils and ventilation on the ships, and most prominent, the security of the emigrants against the rascalities of runners, ship-brokers, boarding-house keepers, baggage-smashers and bogus-ticket men, who formerly captured them on arrival, but are now kept at a distance—the whole work being done inside the gate of Castle Garden, under the personal supervision of Mr. CASSERLY. A brief *resumé* of the exact *modus operandi* will afford our readers an idea of the system pursued with beneficial results at the Garden. Knowing that several thousand emigrants were to land at the depot yesterday, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to study the process. On the Battery itself—a long, wide, dirty strip of land at the lower end of the City—we found a crowd of loafers, pocket-book droppers, sharpers, runners, expressmen, boarding-house keepers and bummers. Passing them and the police-guarded portal, we met the Superintendent of the Depot, from whom we gleaned many interesting facts.

When a vessel is at hand, Mr. CASSERLY is notified of the fact. She is boarded at Quarantine by one of his officers, who remains with her for the purpose of keeping off runners, boarding-house keepers, and other thieves, until she arrives in the stream, opposite Castle Garden. A tug and barge are then sent to her. The luggage is examined by a Custom-house officer, and checked by another from the depot, each passenger receiving a lettered and numbered check for his luggage. The luggage and passengers are then brought by the barge to the pier; the former is taken into the freight department, and the latter are ushered into the large receiving-room, where each one gives his name and destination. Some fifty boarding-house keepers, licensed by the Mayor, are permitted to enter this apartment for the purpose of soliciting customers. These men are compelled to have a regular tariff printed on a card, one of which they give to any man who agrees with them.

Under these regulations 3,658,826 emigrants have landed at Castle Garden since its opening. The following official data will give an idea of their

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY.

YEARS.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Scotland.	France.
1847	52,946	53,180	8,864	2,354	3,330
1848	91,061	51,973	23,062	6,415	2,734
1849	112,591	55,705	28,321	8,840	3,685
1850	117,038	45,535	28,163	6,772	3,462
1851	163,306	69,919	28,553	7,302	5,964
1852	118,131	118,611	31,551	7,694	8,868
1853	113,164	119,644	27,126	6,456	7,470
1854	82,304	176,986	30,578	4,909	7,986
1855	43,043	52,892	22,938	4,240	4,174
1856	44,276	56,113	23,787	4,723	2,984
1857	57,119	80,974	28,622	5,170	3,069
1858	25,075	31,874	12,324	2,718	1,786
1859	32,652	28,270	10,375	2,325	1,532
1860	47,330	37,899	11,361	1,617	1,549
1861	25,784	27,139	5,632	659	1,200
1862	32,217	27,740	7,975	692	1,187
1863	92,157	35,002	18,757	1,937	1,303
1864	89,399	57,446	23,719	3,126	1,804
1865	70,462	83,451	27,286	3,962	2,059
1866	68,047	106,716	38,186	4,979	3,246
1867 to date	20,625	28,550	10,475	1,462	855
Totals	1,505,725	1,345,619	445,646	88,352	69,245

From this it will be noted that by far the vast majority come from these five nationalities, the first two giving nearly 3,000,000 of the whole.

TOTALS.

Ireland	1,505,725	
Germany	1,345,619	
England	445,646	
Scotland	88,352	
France	69,245—	3,454,587
In addition to which there came from		
Switzerland	56,959	
Holland	27,190	
Wales	21,930	
All other places	98,160—	204,239
Total to 20th May		3,658,826
Arrived May 21, say		6,000
Grand Total		3,664,826

Looking from the Superintendent's window out upon the reception room of

CASTLE GARDEN

we recognized the vast area in which the *élite* of the City used to assemble to listen to the warblings of JENNY LIND, the smash-bang of JULLIEN's superb and monstrous orchestra, the dramatic notes of GRISI and the silver-tongued Italian of MARIO—this is there and nothing more that was there then. The place looks like a huge barn, penned off into convenient offices and rooms, luggage crates and bread stores. As we were looking the gates flew open, and the weary wanderers, bag and baggage, tumbled in. Immediately in front of the entrance is a circular counter, at certain parts of which are registry desks and desks for the exchange of money. At one of the former are two men up to whom came the emigrants.

What's your name? Where were you born? Who comes with you, and where are you going? are the questions to which he registers the answer, while his associate ascertains if the emigrant is provided with the necessary tickets. If he is he is directed to an adjoining counter, where the three great Western roads have a common agency, and where the ticket is exchanged for an order—if not, he is sent there to make his arrangements, or else turned into the large open space to ruminate. Of the several thousands who went past the desk the vast majority were women and children. The women are mainly middle-aged and old. The old German women stand straight, carry immense loads of truck, answer questions with great promptness, and generally know where they are going and what they expect to do. In fact

THE GERMANS,

of whom we have received since the 1st of January, 1866, 135,000, are a peculiar people. They come in flocks from a common locality, bringing always money in sums from $50 to $10,000, knowing precisely where they are going, and are generally a fine-looking, healthy set. Their families are always large, and their baggage burdensome. Feather beds, iron pots, old hats, violoncellos, tin pans, huge wicker baskets, tin cups, gunny bags, gun and hunting equipments, bedding, boxes, queer-shaped baskets, carpet bags, little jugs of earthenware, bandboxes, fiddles, huge leather cases, cooking utensils, rat traps, shoes, casters, canes, pokers, *wash-tubs*, all sorts and kinds of cylinders, and tin ware of every variety, are borne with care and attention through the narrow passage way and out into the dreary waste of waiting-dom by the Germans. Mr. CASSERLY states that the average cash brought by the Germans per man is $100; they push at once for the West, dreading delay, and evincing at once an amount of characteristic enterprise and independence.

THE IRISH

are different. They are mainly working people, coming over in search of an easy life and a lucky penny. The women vastly outnumber the men, and while there are exceptions, the great mass come without lugggage and less money, but great expectations. Very many thousands of them come over through the generosity of their friends already here, whose coming they anxiously look for.

The men come to dig.

The women to work as servants.

They won't thank you for a good home out of the City, but prefer to tax the hospitality of their generous relatives, as hard-up perhaps as themselves, for a shelter and a bite.

Over 50,000 emigrants have been provided with good places and satisfactory wages through the medium of the Bureau of Employment, organized, we believe, in 1855. But if it were not for the unbounded hospitality of our Irish population these emigrants would prove a tremendous burden upon the City; as it is, they find friends easily. The men are drawn off into channels of manual labor, and the women are taken by their friends to intelligence offices for service. And here it may be well to say that under the care and charge of the Commission is a well-regulated intelligence office, where servants, fresh as the earliest dawn, can be procured at any time. The name of the girl, the name of the ship, the name of the employer and the rate of wages promised are carefully noted and registered, so that in case of trouble or litigation ample evidence can protect the girl from a swindle. The girls, although green, find in their old friends capable instructors, and are soon initiated into the mysteries of exorbitant demands, "privileges," "days out," &c., &c., so that, although the supply is ever fresh, the demand for untainted servants can never be filled.

As the passengers filed one by one past the clerk, giving quick answers to the regular questions, it was curious to note the difference between those who had been here before, and those who came now for the first. Some word or look would invariably betray them, and the clerk was never wrong in his suspicion. The place is full of temptations for the pen—the groupings, the meetings, the children and their unconscious trifling while their parents are in the agony of confusion and uncertainty, the boarding house men, the shrewd clergyman who peddles tracts with one hand and cards for Broadway-houses with the other, the exchange brokers and their little ways, the policemen, the cunning women with the experienced whine of professional beggary—oh scores of subjects from which columns might be drawn of interest and instruction.

But the one great source of improvement in the treatment of emigrants was the establishment of regular lines of

STEAM PACKETS

built expressly for this trade, devoted to it and successful in it. It stands to reason that a steamship fitted with every convenience is infinitely better than a sailing vessel which carries freight or passengers as the one or the other offers. In the latter, men and women are huddled together, and no words can describe the indecent familiarity which necessarily obtain before the close of a thirty days' passage; in the former the apartments are separated by strong door, barred on the women's side, so that if there be any trouble, they alone can be responsible for it.

These and other radical improvements are mainly due to the persistent care of the Commissioners and their Superintendent. That there are abuses at the Garden there is no doubt—it would be strange if so many people could be handled by the class of officials there needed without an occasional exposure of human nature. The exchange of money, the sale of tickets, the missionary dodge, the incursion of runners from the boarding-houses, the restaurant business and the baggage delays, might well bear the constant scrutiny of some responsible official, above suspicion or approach; but even now, with all its imperfections, the system as followed at Castle Garden well deserves the encomiums of the Press and the hearty gratitude of the emigrants, who are spared many an indignity and saved many a loss through the watchfulness and caution of those in charge.

A Severe Lesson to Car Conductors—Justice Dowling on Woman's Rights.

ALBERT NIVER, a Third-avenue car conductor, was brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at Court of Special Sessions, charged by a young lad named L. CONNOLLY with dragging him out of his seat in the car, kicking him, and forcing him into the street. The plaintiff told his story distinctly, intelligently and respectfully to the Court. He said that, accompanied by his brother, a younger boy, he got into the car of which the prisoner was conductor; that he paid nine cents, six for himself and three for his brother, who is less than twelve years old; he stood for some time, unable to get a seat; then a lady vacated her's to go out, and he took it. Shortly after the conductor came to him and told him to get up, as he wished to have his seat for a lady. This he refused to do, having already stood for some time, when the prisoner caught him rudely by his jacket, dragged him from the seat, kicked him, and put him off the car. He did not speak impertinently, but simply insisted on his right to retain his seat. The testimony of the younger boy confirmed in every respect the statement of his brother, the plaintiff.

An effort was made by counsel to procure the admission from the plaintiff and his witness that bad language had been used to the conductor, but he failed to succeed, either through them or by any other evidence, to lighten the brutality of the prisoner.

Justice DOWLING said he would find the prisoner guilty. The petty tyranny and not unfrequent brutality of car conductors was the subject of general complaint, and he thought it about time that a heavy hand should be laid upon a few of them as a warning to others, and to satisfy the public that these public conveyances were not prison pens, however like them they might be, and that the occupants were entitled to such protection as would insure them freedom from abuse when they chose to take seats in them. Ladies were entitled to seats out of courtesy, but not as a right, and he regretted to say it was the rule when gentlemen vacated their seats in favor of ladies, the latter rarely acknowledged the courtesy. "Thank you" was easily said, yet rarely heard under such circumstances. Ladies ought to remember that at the very hours in the afternoon when they are returning from a pleasant stroll down Broadway, enjoying themselves with its window-exhibitions, or gratifying their good taste indoors there, that workmen, clerks, even merchants, crowd into the cars, wearied with a long day's labor on foot, and that to not a few of these the standing up in a jolting car for fifty minutes or an hour is the very opposite of rest. A little reflection, he thought, on this matter would suggest to the ladies that it is not always out of lack of courtesy that gentlemen retain their seats at this time of the day especially, and that when they do vacate them they are entitled to the thanks of the should-be-courteous fair one in whose favor the thing is done. In this case there was no justification whatever for the conduct of this conductor. The attack on the complainant was wanton and malicious. Justice DOWLING then sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $50.

Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

The Sanitary Superintendent presented his regular weekly report, from which it appeared that during the past week the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected 223 tenement-houses, 123 private dwellings, 8 manufactories, 19 workshops and stores, 2 unsafe buildings, 1 lime kiln, 2 fat-melting establishments, 8 breweries, 22 slaughter-houses, 13 private markets, 1 horse market, 30 horse stables, 7 cow stables, 3 piggeries, 4 dumping-grounds, 16 manure heaps, 44 sunken and vacant lots, 35 yards, courts and areas, 44 cellars and basements, 13 cisterns and cesspools, 35 waste pipes and drains, 140 privies, 32 streets and gutters, 29 sidewalks and culverts. Total number of inspections, 849. During the week 65 houses where contagious diseases had occurred were visited and inspected.

The report was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the counsel of J. J. TINDELL, a former employe of the Board, demanding pay for services rendered. It appeared that the client named had charged the Board for disinfecting premises which he had not disinfected, although he reported the work done, and that for this effort to mislead the Board he had been dismissed by the Sanitary Superintendent, having been paid for his services in full. Under these circumstances the Board resolved that there was nothing due to J. J. TINDELL, and that they must therefore disallow any payment as per claim of counsel.

A communication from Dr. S. P. BRITTON, asking the Board to discountenance the laying of wooden pavements on the streets of the City as they were deleterious to the public health, was read, and referred to the Sanitary Committee with power.

Mr. BLISS, attorney for the Board, presented a communication from a number of citizens residing in the neighborhood of Little Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue, complaining of disagreeable and unhealthy stenches arising from offal thrown upon the shore at high tide, and soliciting action thereon. Referred to the Street Commissioner.

The Board adjourned.

Excise Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise Commissioners met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair.

Two liquor dealers against whom complaints were preferred by the Police were tried for violating the law. Their licenses were not revoked.

Commissioner ACTON, from the Committee on Applications, reported that during the past week 906 applications for licenses had been favorably passed upon, and that the total number of applications favorably passed upon since April 29 was 4,490. The Board granted the licenses applied for.

Commissioner MANNIERE reported that the amount received for licenses up to date was $925,000.

The Board adjourned.

Steam on the Eleventh-avenue.

A meeting of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, who have under consideration a resolution forbidding the use of steam on Eleventh avenue below Fifty-third-street, met at noon yesterday, Mr. HENRY MURRAY in the chair.

A note was received from Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, who had been invited to be present at the meeting of the Committee, stating that he was unable to attend in consequence of previous engagements.

Several persons then gave testimony which was merely corroborative of that already published—namely, that the cars on the road are run at a dangerous rate of speed; that frequent accidents occur; that the trains are stopped on the avenue for several hours, thus blocking up the cross streets; that the houses are much shaken by the passing trains; that property is depreciated in the neighborhood from thirty to fifty per cent., and that mobs have collected from time to time, and threatened to tear up the track.

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who appeared for the Hudson River Railroad Company, said that before he made any argument in the matter he should like to hear the evidence of every citizen interested in the question, and he hoped due time would be given by the Committee for such hearing.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday next at noon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Eclectic vs. Oriental—The Eclectics Beaten.

The Eclectic Club, of New-York, visited Greenpoint yesterday to play the first game of a home-and-home match with the well-known Oriental Club. The meeting resulted in a well-played and interesting game, in which the Orientals were successful by a score of 37 to 34. The Eclectics took a commanding lead from the first, and at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 25 to 6 in their favor; but the Greenpoint Club played a plucky up-hill game, and from the fourth inning out gained steadily on their opponents and finally took the lead and held it to the finish, making 31 runs in the last five innings, while the Eclectics made but 12. Toward the close the game became very exciting, while the fielding on both sides was much improved. The best of feeling prevailed between the players, and the large crowd present enjoyed the game hugely. There was quite a sprinkling of village belles in attendance, whose presence served to keep in check the unruly element which showed itself occasionally at some decision of the Umpire which they did not like. The umpiring of Mr. MARTIN was extremely impartial, and calls for more than a passing notice, on account of one or two errors into which he was led. In the fourth inning, after two hands had been lost, he ruled in regard to a foul struck when a player was running the bases, that the pitcher must stand within the lines of his position in receiving the ball before it can be in play. This rule has not been altered since last season, and the umpire was consequently wrong in his decision. The other point was in the last inning, where in the case of a ball thrown to third base to cut off a player running from second, he asked the baseman if he had touched the runner. This is decidedly wrong, and should not be tolerated. The umpire should give his decisions entirely upon his own judgment, and not consult either party. Aside from these points his judgments were very good, and called forth unqualified approbation. The score is as follows:

ORIENTAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
E. Holmes, p.	6	2	Bell, p.	3	3
Bliss, 1st b.	1	6	Connell, 2d b.	2	5
Butler, 3d b.	1	6	Glover, l. f.	3	5
Vanderhoef, 2d b.	4	3	Miller, s. s.	2	6
Ostrander, l. f.	3	4	Brown, c. f.	2	6
Davis, c. f.	4	4	Conner, c.	4	2
Ed. Holmes, c.	3	4	Stevenson, 3d b.	3	4
Thomas, s. s.	1	6	Saits, r. f.	4	2
Russell, r. f.	4	2	Dotton, 1st b.	4	2
Total	27	37	Total	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Oriental	3	1	2	0	6	3	8	7	7	—37
Eclectic	7	1	5	12	1	2	0	3	3	—34

Flycatches—Oriental, 9; Eclectic, 10.
Out on fouls—Oriental, 6; Eclectic, 5.
Umpire—Mr. MARTIN, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLMES and WRIGHT.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested CHARLES H. BERTRAND, a lawyer, on a warrant issued by Justice DOWLING, he being accused of forgery. It appears that during a recent trial before Judge CARDOZO, in the Court of Common Pleas, the prisoner, BERTRAND, acted as counsel, and produced a forged bond, which was used as material evidence in the case, with a view to the securing of a judgment. BERTRAND attempted an explanation, stating that the bond was made out blank in his office and then handed to his client, who brought it back signed and certified. BERTRAND also claimed to have no guilty knowledge of the fact, and therefore entered a plea of not guilty. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THOMAS BRYAN and GEORGE GOOSE were arrested yesterday by Officer THOMPSON, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of cruelty to a horse, they having driven the animal when unfit for labor. The magistrate held both the accused for trial and allowed them to furnish bail.

LARCENY OF A CASE OF SHOES.

Officer JOYCE arrested CARL NEIDERSTADT, a native of Germany, and 33 years of age, on a charge of larceny. It appears that a case of shoes, valued at $54, had been left in front of the store of Messrs. HASBROUCK, PETERS & Co., No. 87 Warren-street, and the prisoner passing by, took a fancy to it and accordingly picked up the case and ran off toward West Broadway. On finding himself pursued the fellow dropped his plunder and attempted to escape. After his arrest he was duly photographed at Police Headquarters and then arraigned before the magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of bail. NEIDERSTADT is a waiter, and stated that he had recently arrived in town from Kansas.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

OBTAINING GOODS ON A FORGED ORDER.

A German, named JOSEPH DREISLINGER, giving his age as 28 years, his residence No. 506 Twelfth-street, and his occupation as that of clerk, was presented for obtaining goods under false pretences. It appears from the affidavits, that on Monday DREISLINGER went to the store of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. with an order purporting to be signed by MORRIS ROSENDORF for "four pieces York Mills, best kind." The clerk deeming the matter all right, delivered the goods, but on the presentation of the bill to Mr. ROSENDORF he at once denied all knowledge of the transaction, and pronounced the signature a forgery. JOSEPH DREISLINGER was arrested for the crime, and identified by Mr. SHINER, the clerk, as the person who had presented the order and carried away the goods. DREISLINGER had been in the employ of Mr. ROSENDORF for about a year, and had been discharged two weeks ago. Upon a hearing of the case, the Justice committed DREISLINGER in default of $1,500 bail to await his trial before the General Sessions.

MINOR MATTER.

JAMES MALONEY was committed in default of $300 bail to await trial at the Special Sessions, upon the charge of stealing four sacks, the property of ELIZA SMITH, No. 118 West Thirty-first-street.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

JOHN WEBBER, of Eighty-fourth-street, filed a complaint, showing that at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he left his horse and wagon standing on the corner of Houston and Essex streets, and went into the corner store to attend to some business. During his absence a man calling himself JOHN DEE came along, got into the wagon, and drove off. WEBBER came out while DEE was yet in sight, and giving chase, joined by Officer BRADY, of the Tenth Precinct, DEE was overtaken and arrested. He was brought before Justice MANSFIELD, and, after an examination, was committed in default of $1,000 to answer at General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

The Kane arson case still on.

Part II—Held by Barnard, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2184—Fuller vs. Johnson.	3374—Ingersoll vs. Griffin.
3184—Scholborg et al. vs. Schwoon.	3582—Meyer vs. Squires.
3280—Griffin vs. Hanson.	3678—Hathaway vs. Schiele.
3394—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	3732—Doherty vs. Dearie.
1626—Russell vs. Broderick.	3616—Moen vs. Grenelle.
2606—Kaufmann vs. Beringer et al.	3110—Sperrill vs. Tibbetts.
2544—Degroot vs. Mills.	3468—Van Holland vs. McSpedon.
3126—Pattberg vs. Gale and another.	564—Anderson vs. Home.
3448—Sarbach vs. Ree and another.	3766—Wright vs. Weeks.
3702—Heim vs. Bernard.	3214—Rothchild vs. Marcus.
2994—Rabenstein vs. Frost.	3736—Doherty vs. Feeny.
3684—Meyer vs. Kaufman and another.	3680—Wells vs. Blaisdell.
3754—Frecking et al. vs. Lamos.	2748—Nickerson vs. Ellis.
2774—Markham vs. Markham.	1150—Lay vs. Hastings.
	2258—Murray vs. Sparhawk, &c.
	2254—Herrick et al. vs. Williams.
	1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
	1562—Godard vs. Cunard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Welles, J.

Nos.	Nos.
195—Kelly vs. Cushing.	194—Johnson vs. Altmayer.
156—Belden vs. Arnoux.	206—Ayrault vs. Murphy.
196—Slade vs. Slade et al.	125—Sherman vs. Parish.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Howland.	140—Chittenden vs. Chittenden.
129—Coggill vs. McAloney.	130—Knox vs. The D. D., E. B'way & Battery R. R. Company.
210—Van Nostrand vs. Reader.	146—Cook vs. Hawley.
190—Holmes vs. Mead.	225—Gotleib vs. Hazzard.
216—Ferris vs. Van Valkenburgh.	226—Hazzard vs. Gotleib.
219—Treadwell vs. Sackett.	227—Williams vs. Pendergrast.
183—Nicoll vs. Nicoll.	
69—Campbell vs. Blake.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
69—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Westchester County Railroad Co.	98—In re Tontine Fire Insurance Company of New-York.
75—In re the attachment of Seeber vs. Steamship Circassian.	99—Lawrence vs. Halstead.
90—Jalkert vs. Winter.	100—Borda et al. vs. May et al.
97—O'Farrell vs. Malone.	103—O'Farrell vs. Malone.
	104—Brinckerhoff vs. Laild.

The call commences at No. 107, De Hevia vs. Cuyas et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
3377—Thompson vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.	2325—Lockwood vs. Callin.
3227—Brod vs. Darman, impleaded, &c.	3111—Irvine as Ex'x vs. Spring et al.
2615—Brilias vs. Atlantic Mail SS. Co.	3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.	2929—Moses vs Banker et al.
3165—Winsheimer, Admin., &c., vs. The Normal PetroleumCo. of N.Y.	3157—Moore vs. Herman.
3169—McKinley vs. The Am. Exchange Bank.	3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.
	2111—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
	1565—Fabbre et al. vs. Eisner.
	2569—McGarry, Adm'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2656—Morrow vs. Walker.	1428—Fogerty vs. Andenreid.
[illegible]—Krachen vs. Olmsted.	3136—Walsh vs. Collins.
[illegible]—Witcop, an infant, vs. Lawrence.	3084—Lanz vs. Hulle.
3722—Whitbeck vs. Hayward.	3238—Ranch vs. Lyons.
2994—Shafer vs. Guest.	3122—Beebe et al. vs. McCormack et al.
3184—Farrell vs. Jackson.	3242—Bentley vs. Shoemaker.
3114—Steinberg et al vs. Fitzgerald et al.	3246—Irvine vs. Wood.
3214—Blattan vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1173—Boell vs. Schell.	1355—Weggand vs. Lloyd.
1209—Wemer vs. Hirsch.	1437—Booraem vs. Chase.
1216—Goepp vs. Day.	1475—Fessler vs. Hugart.
1220—Smith vs. Morgan.	1357—Gademan vs. Rider.
1287—Morton vs. Lawrence.	1205—Sperling vs. Caiish.
1353—Messenger vs. Fourth National Bank.	1239—Renz vs. Jewer.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.

One Hour Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
968—Young vs. Miles.	1401—Layton vs. France, &c.
1215—Harris vs. Godfrey.	1402—Same vs. Same.
743—Grimm vs. Cameron.	958—Rieben vs. Delevalette.
1406—Livingston vs. Lynde.	1198—Rothschild vs. Keller.
1376—Bray vs. Hettrick and another.	1482—Cady vs. Vanderbilt, Jr.
1486—Amson vs. Moltke and another.	1361—Stout vs. Webster.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
39—Churchill vs. Lehmaire.	185—Carpenter vs. Tilton.
24—Spring vs. Burnham.	186—Maunairing vs. The N. Y. N. & B. S. Co.
171—Gleadell vs. Recknagle.	187—Johnson vs. Sylvester.
175—Wendt vs. Wise.	188—Hoffman vs. Hart.
176—Blossom vs. Neill.	189—Neschke vs. Stoppel.
179—Jaudon vs. Livingston.	190—Bloecker vs. Berenger.
180—Catoir vs. Samuels.	191—Worster vs. Daugnty.
181—Same vs. Same.	193—Manheimer vs. Cooley.
182—Carpenter vs. Reilley.	194—Hagar vs. Atwood.
183—Davis vs. Laffrey.	
184—Arneal vs. Moore.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—POINTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The United States vs. John Devlin et al.—The argument of Mr. Evarts for the defendants being closed on Tuesday, District Attorney argued in support of the indictment. Referring, first, to the forty-third section of the act of 1866, he called attention to the words directing that spirits on hand which were intended for sale," were to be branded as manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866, and claimed that such spirits were under the law only spirits which had been previously withdrawn from bond for consumption, and on which the taxes had been paid; that under the regulations previously existing, all distillers were required to report the quantity of spirits distilled by them, the quantity bonded in warehouse, and the quantity removed for sale, making such reports on the 1st, 11th, and 21st days of each month; and to pay the taxes on all removed for sale before making their report, so that when the law of 1866 went into operation there were no spirits which could be lawfully offered for sale on which the taxes were due and unpaid; that, therefore, when the law provided that that brand should be placed on spirits "intended for sale," it meant spirits which had been previously removed for consumption or sale. That the forty-third section authorized the use of two brands, there being no distinction between a brand and a mark, the words being used indiscriminately in the Internal Revenue Law; and that therefore the penal clause against branding referred to both brands, as well the first one, which was to be used on raw spirits, as the second, which was to be used on rectified spirits. That it was the intention of Congress to have that brand signify "tax paid liquor," and to make penal the fraudulent application of the brand to liquor on which taxes were due; that there was by the law of 1866 a new system of branding introduced, under which the brand was to show whether the liquor was raw or rectified, whether held for export or removed for consumption or sale, and all spirits in bond on Sept. 1, or subsequently manufactured, could be removed for consumption or sale only on payment of taxes, and were then branded "tax paid." This made it necessary to create this brand which should indicate liquor manufactured previously, and the making the fraudulent use of such a brand penal was in order to meet the very case which has occurred. That as to the repeal of the penal clause, it had no effect upon this proceeding, which was saved by sec. 34 of the act of 1867. That as to the thirty-eighth section of the act of 1866, the application by an inspector of his own brand with a fraudulent intent was made a crime: that the provisions as to an "inspector" embraced a "general inspector," and that any brand which was calculated to deceive and make a false report of the condition of the spirits was a counterfeit or spurious brand. That therefore the indictment could be sustained under either section. The Judges reserved their decision on the questions discussed.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY—COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMERS.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Co. vs. Steamboat Cayuga. BENEDICT, J.—This is a case of collision. The libelants are the owners of the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Watt*, who proceed against the Hudson River towboat *Cayuga*, to recover for injuries received by the ferry-boat on the 13th of June, 1866. The place of the collision was in the Hudson River, about opposite Robinson-street. The tide was ebb, the weather was clear, and the time was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The course of the *Cayuga* had been from her berth, at the foot of Desbrosses-street, on the New-York side, down to Hubert-street, when she rounded up the river, expecting to pick up a boat there; but the boat being unable to get out, the *Cayuga* again rounded out and down the river, on her way to the Battery to make up her tow. Shortly after heading down she came in contact with the ferry-boat, which was proceeding upon one of her regular trips from Hoboken to New-York, striking the larboad quarter of the ferry-boat some ten or fifteen feet from the stem. The claim on the part of the *Cayuga* is that when she rounded out and down from Hubert-street the ferry-boat was further up the river, and going at a greater speed than the *Cayuga*; that the ferry-boat came down upon the *Cayuga's* starboard quarter, and then straightened down upon a course parallel with that of the *Cayuga*, and about two lengths outside of her; that this course was held by the ferry-boat until her stern was even with the *Cayuga's* bow, when she sheered sharp to the east, across the corner of the latter, and so close that there was not time for the *Cayuga* to reverse her engine or swing to west, and consequently the vessels came in contact. On the part of the ferry-boat it is claimed that the two vessels were approaching upon converging lines the ferry crossing from Hoboken, and the *Cayuga* heading for the Jersey side, just below Jersey City; that the ferry-boat was at the outset further down the river than the *Cayuga*, but that the latter was going the faster of the two; that the ferry-boat held a straight course, headed for about the foot of Liberty-street, and, as she was outside of and upon the starboard hand of the *Cayuga*, it was the duty of the latter to avoid her; that the *Cayuga* accordingly did stop her engine when the boats were at such a distance apart as would enable the ferry-boat to pass, but started it again before the ferry-boat was out of the way, and so ran into her. I consider it to have been satisfactorily shown that after the *Cayuga* had rounded out and down the river for Hubert-street, and when the ferry-boat was in plain sight, crossing the river upon a regular and known trip from Hoboken to New-York, the engine of the *Cayuga* was stopped, and again started when the ferry-boat was directly ahead of and close to her. The ferry-boat—being, as she was, a ferry-boat and in plain sight—upon seeing the *Cayuga* stop her engine became entitled to consider that the *Cayuga* intended to allow her to pass upon her trip, and to act accordingly. There was, therefore, no fault on the part of the ferry-boat in keeping on, as such a course was to have been expected when the *Cayuga* stopped; and it would have been without danger of a collision had not the *Cayuga* started her engine again before the boat had fairly passed. By the starting up of the *Cayuga* the two vessels were brought into dangerous proximity, and the boat attempting the manœuvre must be held responsible for the failure to successfully accomplish it. The pilot of the *Cayuga* testified that he made no attempt to swing his bow to west when the danger of the collision became imminent, because he had not time to do it, although a swing of ten or fifteen feet would have cleared her. The impropriety of the *Cayuga* in starting her engine under the circumstances is clearly manifest. My conclusion, therefore, is, that the collision in question was caused by the fault of the *Cayuga*, and that the libelants are entitled to recover of her the amount of their loss.

For libelants, Mr. Fuller; for claimants, Mr. Van Santvoord.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of Alfred Sinclair, who is charged with presenting a false pay-roll at the Custom-house, in March last, full particulars of which have appeared, from time to time, in our law columns, was yesterday resumed before Commissioner WHITE, Assistant District-Attorney Bell appearing for the Government, and Ex-Judge Beebe for the accused. The afternoon was spent in an effort on the part of the defence to prove an *alibi*. To effect this end they produced a number of witnesses, four of whom were examined, viz.: Messrs. William Sheppard, Real Estate Broker, No. 131 Sackett-street, Brooklyn; John J. Dash, Printer, No. 184 Third-street; Francis Gray, Photographer, No. 251 West Twenty-fifth-street; Lewis D. Cook, No. 84 West Fortieth-street. The hour was late when the testimony of the above-named persons had been concluded, and an adjournment was accordingly ordered to Monday, 27th inst.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JURISDICTION OF NEW-YORK OVER LONG ISLAND SOUND —IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mary Mahler, Administratrix of John Mahler, deceased, appellant, vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, respondent.—This action was for damages caused by the negligence of the defendant, and resulting in the death of the intestate.

On the trial at the Kings County Circuit it appeared the deceased was on board of a sloop on Long Island Sound, on the 28th of October, 1863; that within a short distance of Sand's Point, the sloop was sunk by a collision with a steamer of the defendant, caused by the negligence of those in charge of the steamer, and that the intestate was drowned.

The complaint was dismissed, the Court holding, as matter of law, that the place at which the collision occurred was not within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York.

The judgment was affirmed at the General Term in the Second Judicial District, and the plaintiff appealed to this Court.

Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant; James Emott for respondent.

PORTER J.—The collision, which resulted in the death of the intestate, occurred about two miles east of Sand's Point, and within a mile of the Long Island shore. If the Court below was right in holding that this portion of the Sound is not within the limits of our jurisdiction, the complaint was properly dismissed; as the right of action rests upon a statute which has no extra-territorial force. The islands in the Sound, as well as those between it and the Atlantic, are confessedly within our limits. Fisher's Island, which is situate at its eastern extremity, is about two miles from the Connecticut shore. The opening known as "The Race," between Little Gull Island and Fisher's Island, is the ship inlet to the Sound from the Ocean. (Blunt's Coast Pilot, 16th ed., 196.) Both these islands are in the State of New-York. The distance between them is about four miles; which is also the width of the Sound at the point where the collision occurred. The question whether the injury to the intestate was committed within our jurisdiction, depends on the course of the New-York boundary line from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point. The Court below held that this line must be so run as to exclude the waters of the Sound below low-water mark. The statute defining the boundaries of the State does not indicate the course of the line from Sandy Hook to Lyon's Point, otherwise than by declaring that it is to be run "in such manner as to include Staten Island and the islands of meadows on the west side thereof, Shorter's Island, Long Island, the Isle of Wight, now called Gardiner's Island, Fisher's Island, Shelter Island, Plumb Island, Robins' Island, Ram Island, the Gull Islands, and all the islands and waters in the bay of New-York and within the bounds above described." (1 R. S., 65.) It seems quite obvious that a direction, so to run the line as to include the islands within the bounds of the State, is not a direction so to run it as to exclude the intermediate waters. If New-York was of right entitled to those waters, a renunciation of her title must be sought elsewhere than in her assertion of right up to a line embracing the islands beyond them. The description purports to define the exterior lines of a continuous territorial domain, and not to declare the respective boundaries of detached and separate tracts, divided from each other by the ocean, and connected only by the bonds of political union. Every intendment, therefore, is in favor of the natural and obvious construction—that the lines indicated constitute a continuous boundary, at no point diverging from our possessions to traverse either lands or waters which we do not own. It is never to be assumed, except upon the clearest evidence, that a sovereign State intends, by its own legislation, to renounce a right of territorial domain, to which its title is clear and absolute. Such a relinquishment, in respect to one of the two great maritime avenues from New-York City to the ocean, would be an abdication of rights which we continue to assert in respect to the other, up to an ocean line stretching much farther from headland to headland, and which might well be open to question, if the doctrines could be admitted, on the basis of which it is claimed that we have renounced dominion over the waters of Long Island Sound. It would be an abandonment by a maritime power of jurisdiction over an inland body of water, inclosed within the State at each of its termini, and with no outlet to the ocean except under the command of our cannon from either shore. If such a surrender resulted from the adoption of the Revised Statutes, it had not even the merit of a voluntary cession to a sister State or to the Federal Government of the dominion we disclaimed, but it amounted to a mere abandonment of a large portion of our internal domain to the indeterminate law of the ocean, without regard to the necessity of police regulation upon its waters, or the importance of maintaining our jurisdiction, with a view to the protection of our commercial interests in peace, and to preparation, if occasion should arise, to repel aggression, in case of civil or of foreign war. As the injury in question occurred between our own shores and west of the Connecticut boundary, it would be inappropriate in this case to determine the further question, whether the line should be run directly from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point, as held by one of the former Judges of this Court, or whether it should follow the thread of the Sound with such deflections as may be required to include the islands confessedly within our jurisdiction. That Long Island Sound was included within the territorial dominions of the British Empire at the date of the charter from Charles II. to the Duke of York, is a proposition too plain for argument. It was an inland arm of the sea, washing no shores but those of the provinces, and with no opening to the ocean except by passing between British headlands less than five miles apart. The right of the King depended upon none of the vexed questions involved in the claims of dominion by the English over the waters of the Channel, by the Turks over those of the Black Sea, by the Venetians over those of the Adriatic, or the Romans over those of the Mediterranean. It rested on clear and fundamental principles of international law. The rule is one of universal recognition, that a bay, strait, sound or arm of the sea, lying wholly within the domain of a sovereign, and admitting no ingress from the ocean except by a channel between contiguous headlands which he can command with his cannon on either side, is the subject of territorial dominion. (Wheaton's International Law, 320; Vattel's Law of Nations, 130; Hautefeuille Droits des Nations, 2d ed., 89; Church vs. Hubbard, 2 Cranch 187.) It is an immemorial rule of the common law, and has been asserted by the Kings and Courts of England from the earliest period to our ancestral history. (Halleck's International Law 134, and the authorities there cited.) Within this rule the islands at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound are the *fauces terrae* which define the limits of territorial authority, and mark the line of separation between the open ocean and the inland sea. (United States vs. Grush, 5 Mason 290; Marten's Law of Nations 171; Wheaton's id. 322; Vattel 136.) The right of the King to the waters of these inland seas and bays, and his authority to grant or withhold them in his royal charters, was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Martin vs. Waddell. (16 Peters 367.) The question whether the waters of the Sound were embraced in the royal grant to the Duke of York is one which we are not called upon to determine. If they were, they passed under the subsequent grants to the States of New-York and Connecticut. If they were not, they remained in the King until his rights were divested by the Revolution. The States contiguous to these, as to our other inland seas and bays, then succeeded to his dominion over their waters, and their property in them became absolute, subject to the public right of navigation. (Martin vs. Waddell, 16 Peters, 367, 410; Corfield vs. Coryell, 4 Washington's C. C. R., 371, 385-6.)

In the absence of any prior grant of the whole or any portion of these waters, each of the contiguous States succeeded to territorial dominion from its own shore to the middle of the Sound, so far as their possession was coterminous, the property of New-York in the residue extending from shore to shore. Such is the settled rule applicable to neighboring States bounded by a territorial inland sea. (Corfield vs. Coryell, 4 Washington's C. C. R., 386; Wheaton's International Law, 320; Angell on Tide Waters, 7; 1 Azuni's Maritime Law, 225.) When the States succeeded to these rights of the King, as Judge Story observed in a kindred case, where a bay was the boundary, "the law of nations must, under such circumstances, be presumed silently to prevail, and annex the bay to the middle of the stream to the territories of the adjacent provinces; and, as there was at all times a common right of passage and navigation, and it was necessary for the convenience of all parties, the whole waters must be deemed common for these purposes." (The Schooner *Fame*, 5 Mason, 147, 151.) The State of New-York has not relinquished to the Federal Government its territorial rights or its general jurisdiction over the waters of Long Island Sound. The Supreme Court of the United States has adjudged that the cession by the States to the Federal authorities of admiralty and

maritime jurisdiction over our inland seas and bays was not a cession of the waters or of general jurisdiction over them; and that the States retain unimpaired the residuary powers of legislation and their rights of territorial dominion. (United States *vs.* Beavan, 3 Wheaton, 336.) We entertain no doubt, therefore, that to the extent we have indicated, the waters of Long Island Sound are within the jurisdiction of this State. We have chosen to consider the question as an open one, inasmuch as there has been some diversity of judicial opinion in regard to it. In the case of the sloop *Elizabeth* it was held by Judge Livingston that the Sound was not embraced in the charter to the Duke of York, and he held that this State had, therefore, no jurisdiction over its waters. He overlooked the unquestionable title, afterward deduced through the Revolution from the Crown, and the decision is therefore entitled to no considerable force as an authority, though it has since been followed in a case reported in the Southern District of New-York. (1 Paine's C. C. R., 10; Olcott's R., 18.) In the case of Jocklalow, who was inducted and tried in New-Jersey for a robbery on the waters of the Sound, Judge Dickerson delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he held that the crime was not committed upon the "high seas;" that the Sound was a mere arm of the sea, inclosed within *fauces terræ* at its eastern extremity, formed by islands less than five miles apart; that it is the subject of territorial dominion; that this portion of the New-York boundary, as declared in the Revised Statutes, is a line running directly through the waters of the Sound, from Fisher's Island to Lyons' Point; and that as the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of New-York, the prisoner could not be convicted of the crime in the State of New-Jersey. The case afterwards came before the Supreme Court of the United States on a certificate of division of opinion; and it was there held that the question whether the crime was committed in New-York should have been passed upon by the jury. (1 Black, 484.) The Court declined to determine the New York boundary, as matter of law; but the tendency of judicial opinion in that tribunal may perhaps be reasonably inferred from the fact that the second trial, before Judge Grier, resulted in the discharge of the prisoner, on the ground that the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of this State. The question arose in this Court some years since in the case of Mauley *vs.* The People, (3 Selden, 295.) The prisoner had been convicted in the New-York Sessions of a offence committed on a steamboat on Long Island Sound, opposite the Suffolk shore. It was held by the Court of Sessions and by the Supreme Court: 1. That the crime was perpetrated within the limits of the County of Suffolk. 2. That as the theft occurred on the waters of the Sound, and as the stolen property was brought to the City of New-York by the prisoner, he was subject to indictment there, under a provision in the Revised Statutes applicable to lakes, rivers and canals. All the members of this Court concurred in holding that the ruling on the last point was erroneous. The question raised in the present case was discussed in the opinions delivered by two of the learned Judges who arrived at opposite conclusions. Judge Welles was of opinion that the Sound was not a mere arm of the sea, but constituted a portion of the open or high seas;" that it was not, therefore, the subject of territorial dominion; and that the statutory description of our State boundaries should be so construed as to include the islands in the Sound and exclude its waters beyond low water mark. This, he thought, could be accomplished by running the line round Long Island, and from point to point opposite the respective islands, crossing the intermediate waters, rounding a boundary round each at low water mark, and returning by the same lines to the shore at the successive points of departure from our territory. Each line thus traversed and retraversed between the shore and the islands would be one of mere divergence, inclosing nothing and forming no part of a continuous exterior boundary. Judge Edmonds was of opinion with the Supreme Court in that case, and with Judge Dickerson that the Sound is an inland arm of the sea; and that its waters, running up to a line running directly from Fisher's Island to Lyons' Point, the southwest corner of Connecticut, are within our territorial jurisdiction, and within the boundary of the State as declared in the Revised Statutes. In regard to the particular course of the line from Fisher's Island to Lyons' Point, no other member of the Court expressed either his concurrence or dissent; but five of the six Judges who participated in the decision were of opinion that the Sound is a mere arm of the sea; that the portion of its navigable waters opposite the Long Island shore is within our bounds, as defined in the Revised Statutes, and that the crime in question was committed not only within the bounds of the State, but within the statutory limits of the County of Suffolk. The concurrence of a majority of the Court in these views is decisive of the present appeal; and our own reëxamination of the question has led us to the same general conclusions. We think there is no force in the suggestion that in the State owns to the centre of the Sound, a considerable part of our domain is not partitioned into counties and towns. Even if the statute, in declaring the bounds of the counties bordering on the Sound, had limited them, in terms, to the line of low water mark, it would indicate nothing but the mere fact that the Legislature deemed their extension to the exterior water-line of the State a matter of no practical importance; but in the absence of any such limitation, we are clearly of the opinion expressed by this Court on a former occasion, that the respective counties and towns which are bounded generally on the Sound comprehend within their limits the waters between their respective shores and the water-line of the State. This is the usual and reasonable rule in the political apportionment of territory, for the purpose of fixing the limits of civil and criminal jurisdiction. On the general question of the dominion of the State over the waters of the Sound, we are forced to the conclusion by the fact that such jurisdiction has been constantly asserted by the political department of the Government, to which subjects of this nature appropriately belong. Laws have been enacted from time to time, as occasion has required, granting exclusive rights of ferriage across the Sound; regulating its fisheries and navigation; directing the direction of its waters, and the construction of new inlets into Long Island ports; authorizing the projection of piers into its waters, and the collection of dockage and wharfage in its harbors, and empowering the Commissioner of the Land Office to make grants for like purposes of lands under the waters of the Sound, not extending more than five hundred feet below low water mark, as well as of lands between high and low water mark. (Laws of 1853, ch. 88; Laws of 1865, ch. 642; Laws of 1849, ch. 335; Laws of 1639, ch. 173; Laws of 1855, ch. 556; Laws of 1847, ch. 409; Laws of 1858, ch. 261; Laws of 1835, ch. 234; id. ch. 232; 1 R. S. 3d ed. 253, sections 81, 82, 85.) The territorial jurisdiction of the State is disputed by no power, either foreign or domestic. The title is clear under the decisions of our own tribunals, and equally clear under the rules of international law. We see no reason why the State should not be upheld by the Courts as firmly as it has been maintained by the State Government. The judgment should be reversed and a new trial should be ordered.

Judge Hunt also read an opinion for reversal. All the Judges concurred, except DAVIES, C. J., who read a dissenting opinion.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 23.

Before Judge Sutherland.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS TO COMPEL A FOREIGN CORPORATION TO SHOW BOOKS, ETC.

The People ex rel. Rufus Hatch vs. *Albert L. Pritchard, Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.*—This cause came up yesterday on an order to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to compel the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, by their agents in this City, to exhibit the transfer books of the Company, or furnish a certified list of the stockholders. It seems the relator, Mr. Hatch, is a stockholder, and an election of officers is advertised to take place early in June. The respondents refuse to allow Mr. Hatch to have access to the Company's books to see who are on the stock list, and hence he, by his counsel, applied to the Court for a *mandamus* to compel them. The motion is based on the following act of the Legislature, chap. 165, of laws of 1842, by which it is provided that "the transfer agent in this State, of any moneyed or other corporation existing beyond the jurisdiction of this State, whether such agent shall be a corporation or a natural person, shall at all reasonable times, during the usual hours of transacting business, exhibit to any stockholder of such foreign corporation, when required by him the transfer-book of such foreign corporation, and also a list of stockholders thereof, if in their power to do so. In case such transfer agent or any clerk or officer of such agent should refuse to exhibit such transfer book, or a list of the stockholders of such foreign corporation, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of $250 to be recovered by the person to whom such refusal was made."

In answer to this the Railroad Company say that whatever may be the law here as to individuals, there is no law of this State which gives the Supreme Court any authority, by *mandamus*, to compel a foreign corporation to do what is proposed by the relator. The argument of the motion on the merits has been postponed to Monday next.

For the relator, Mr. La Rocque; for Respondents, Mr. Tilden and Ex-Judge Allen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MAY 23.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ACTION FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED A VESSEL.

John C. Connor vs. *John S. Williams and Son.*—This is an action to recover $1,004 35 for rigging, sails, &c., furnished to the ship *Sunshine* in 1860. The contract for the supplies was made with Mr. Howes, who owned five-eighths of the ship at the time of the contract, but who subsequently sold his interest to Williams & Guion, the defendants, under a verbal agreement that they should pay all bills outstanding against the vessel, a list of which bills was furnished them at the time, including the bill of the plaintiff in this action. The ship was sent to San Francisco by defendants, and there sold for $40,000 and over, and on presentation of plaintiffs' bill payment was refused, hence the suit.

Defendants deny that there was any agreement or understanding between them and Howes at the time of the sale that they were to assume the bills outstanding against the vessel in New-York, and claim that Howes was largely indebted to them on his own account at the time. Case on.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 23.

Before Judge McCunn.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE "INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS."

The People ex rel. John H. Williams vs. *Kate Jolie, Carrie Fenton, Minnie Acton and Ada Stewart.*—The defendants were committed to the Tombs on the 11th inst. on a charge of keeping a "disorderly house" in Wooster-street. It seems that they belong to that new class of panderers to vice termed "industrious fleas," and were arrested by Williams and another member of the Metropolitan Police while engaged in exhibiting themselves in a nude state before half a dozen men in the parlor of the premises above-named. In his affidavit, on which the girls were committed, Williams states that he went to the house in citizen's clothes with four or five other men, who, after gaining entrance to the house, made up a purse of $25 as a consideration for the exhibition. After witnessing the spectacle for half an hour Williams and his fellow officer exhibited their shields and took the girls into custody. He states in the affidavit that the house was not known to the Police as a disorderly house; that he had never known improper persons to go in or out of the premises, nor had he seen or heard of any indecent exhibitions at the windows or other public exhibitions of an improper character. The case came before this Court to-day on a motion to discharge the defendants from arrest, on the ground that the facts stated in the affidavit did not constitute the offence charged of keeping a disorderly house. However improper the exhibition may have been in a moral point of view, counsel for the defendants claimed that it was not a public exhibition, that it was in no respect disorderly, and that it violated no law. He claimed that this was the unanimous opinion of the legal profession, including the prosecuting attorney of the county. No opposition was made to the motion and the Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Mr. Blunt, Assistant District Attorney, for the people; Chas. S. Spencer for the defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—MAY 23.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

JUNK DEALERS—A POLICE CAPTAIN SUED FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Thomas T. McMahon vs. *Jedediah Hartt and Andrew Doyle.*—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover the sum of $500 (which is the most he can get in this Court) damages, alleged to have been sustained by reason of false arrest and imprisonment.

The plaintiff is a dealer in junk, and in February last, when the alleged grievance took place, the father of plaintiff had a license to keep a junk-boat. The defendant Hartt is the Captain of the Harbor Police, and defendant Doyle is at present a roundsman in the same precinct. Doyle made the arrest and, as he testified, he had good reason to do so. The further facts of the case, and also the principles of law involved, are fully stated in the charge of Judge ALKER, for a corrected report of which we are indebted to Mr. I. C. Smith, the official stenographer of the Marine Court.

The Judge said: This is an action brought to recover damages against the defendants for an alleged false imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges that at the City of New York, on the 19th of February, 1867, the defendants maliciously, and with intent to injure the plaintiff, did by force compel him to go before a Police Magistrate, and there, at the instance of the defendants, he was committed to the City Prison, and that the defendan's, with intent to injure, imprisoned and restrained him of his liberty for twenty-four hours, without right or authority and against his will. That is the charge the plaintiff makes in this case, and he must establish those facts by evidence in order to entitle him to recover a verdict at your hands. The defendants, at the time of this alleged arrest, were members of the Police Force of the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, and were assigned to duty and were doing duty; the defendant Hartt as Captain, and the defendant Doyle as patrolman in the Twenty-fourth Precinct, and they deny all the other allegations in the complaint. That is the issue raised by the pleadings. The first question is whether the defendant Doyle arrested plaintiff, and if he did so, whether he was justified in making the arrest. It is conceded he did arrest him. Was Doyle justified in making the arrest of plaintiff? You have heard the evidence that he, Doyle, was on duty; that he demanded possession of the boat, together with the goods contained in it. These goods are what is commonly termed junk. There were also some goods which appear to have been new iron found in his possession, and arrested him and brought him on board the boat where Capt. Hartt had charge, and finally conveyed to the Police Court, and stated to the Police Magistrate the circumstances under which he arrested the plaintiff, and directed the magistrate to retain him; that he thought he could get sufficient facts to warrant him in making the arrest. Thereupon the plaintiff was directed to be locked up, and was kept locked up till the following day. Now if you believe that Doyle had reasonable grounds to believe that the property found in plaintiff's possession was stolen, then defendant Doyle had the right to make the arrest without a warrant. An officer on duty has the right to arrest a person on the oral charge of a third person, provided he has reasonable grounds to suspect that a crime has been committed, and that the person charged committed the crime; or if an officer finds property in the possession of a party, and from his conduct or manner he has reason to believe that the property in his possession has been stolen, and that it had been stolen by the plaintiff, he may make the arrest, the same as if the charge had been made against him, and may bring him before the magistrate, in order that he may be dealt with according to law. It appears that the plaintiff was in possession of this boat. You have in evidence here a license for the purposes of keeping a junk-boat, in the name of Thomas McMahon, the father of the plaintiff, who keeps a junk-boat, purchases and sells junk, iron, copper, tin, &c. It appears that by the Metropolitan Police Act a party cannot deal in junk without a license from the Mayor. It appears also, by Chapter 475 of the Laws of 1866, that the Police may give a license. The question is, whether this man was in the discharge of his lawful duties authorized, either for himself or on account of another, to gather this junk. If you believe he was, and that the officer arrested him with intent to hinder this man in the lawful discharge of his business, with no reasonable ground, and caused him to be imprisoned, then defendant Doyle would be liable for damages; but on the other hand, should you find from the manner in which the plaintiff was doing business, and from the statement he subsequently made, that he wanted to bribe the officer to connive to let him go in the charge, which led the officer to believe the plaintiff had committed the crime; that he had stolen the goods found in his possession, together with other circumstances—then he was justifiable in making the arrest, and cannot be held liable. Hence it is, under these instructions, a question of fact for you. As regards the other defendant, Capt. Hartt, the evidence of the plaintiff is that when he was brought on board the Harbor Police boat, Capt. Hartt directed Doyle to bring his prisoner before him, and then made the observation that "he (plaintiff) was one of the fraternity," referring to a gang of thieves, and directed Doyle to detain him. Capt. Hartt swears positiv ly that he gave no such directions, and that plaintiff was conveyed to prison by direction of Sergeant Kelly. If this is true, Capt. Hartt is in no way liable in this action, and you will be justified in acquitting him. This case, gentlemen, is somewhat important, not only to this plaintiff, but to the defendants as well. It is important for officers, in similar cases, to knew what duties they are to perform, and whether in the performance of such duties they discharge them without malice and with probable cause. It is the duty of the Court, and you as jurors, to protect the Police in the faithful and legal discharge of their duty; but on the other hand, if you believe the act to be malicious, and without reasonable or justifiable cause, of course it is your duty to punish the defendants by awarding damages in favor of the plaintiff—such damages as will compensate him for the injury he has sustained.

The jury not having agreed at a late hour last evening, the Court directed a sealed verdict to be brought in at the opening of the Court this morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. G. M. Curtis; for defendants, Mr. A. O. Hall.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Miller.

THE KANE ARSON TRIAL.

The trial of John Kane for arson was continued yesterday morning, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The following testimony was adduced:

Daniel Sheehan, being duly sworn, said: The first time I told anything about Kane going into the cellar was about four months ago, when I told the Fire Marshal—not at the first interview with that official—it was the second time I saw him; no inducement has ever been offered to me by any one to make such statement; the reason why I told upon Kane was because he did not get me out of prison, as he promised; I afterward made the same revelation to Mr. Hall, District Attorney, Attorney-General Martindale, and Capt. Will-on; two or three days after this I was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses; I don't think it is as wicked to tell a lie to save a man as it is to tell a lie to injure him; my belief in the Bible is that evil deeds are justifiable when good is designed by them; I did not see Kane take anything into the cellar with which he could have set fire to the place; in from five or ten minutes after Kane went up stairs the last time I saw smoke issuing from the cellar; the smoke was very intense, so that I could not get up or down stairs; it was two or three weeks before the time of the fire that I heard Kane express for the last time a wish that the barber could be gotten out of the basement; the rents which Kane received from his tenants in the house amounted to $936 per annum; the receipts in the store from sale of liquor and cigars was about $250 per month; these paid a profit of about 33 per cent.; his profits did not cover what he would have been compelled to pay as rent for the store if he had hired it; I heard a party offer $1,200 rent for the place; Kane told me if any one called to ask the price of the place I should demand $21,000 for it, or $1,500 more than Kane paid for it; Kane spent over $2,000 in improving the building after he bought it; he was insured for $21,920 in various companies on house, fixtures and rents; the policies on the real estate were taken out in April, the others in September, 1866; at some time during the Summer Kane took an inventory of stock; don't remember the total of the account; at the time I engaged with Kane the value of all moveable property was about $3,500; the profits were $3 or $4 per day; might have said on former trial that profits were $5 to $6 per day; the place was kept open on Sundays, when profits were higher.

Re-direct—Kane's bedroom was separated from Sandford's bed-room by a partition in which there was a door; the license which I took out in my own name was at Kane's request, as he was not on good terms with the licensing authorities at headquarters: Kane told me to say that the store was mine; inventory prices of the insurance were higher than at cost.

Michael Flynn, M. D., examined—I live at No. 556 Second-avenue, three or four doors from the fire; I saw Kane in my house that night; he was in liquor; he was fully dressed; I saw a patent-leather boot on his left foot.

Cross-examined—I noticed a strong smell of liquor on Kane's breath; I heard the policeman's alarm rap, but know nothing of the fire, except what I saw from the window; several of the injured persons were cared for at my house, and died after they had been taken away.

James Webb testified: I, with my wife, five children and a sister-in-law, were in our rooms in Kane's house on the night of the fire; I was aroused by Kane, who knocked wildly at my door, on his way to the roof, the ladder to which ran to my back kitchen; I aroused my family, and looked out of the window and saw smoke coming from below; then went to the roof with my family; I saw Kane coming along the roo's from one of the Second-avenue houses; I then saw Kane on the street; he said to me, "Well, the barber has fixed us at last;" he said he expected to have a better place down-town before long; this was at about a week before the fire; after the fire, he said he would fully remunerate the tenants in the house for their losses, provided that we would sign a card in the papers exonerating him from all blame; he said he expected to get the bar-room lately owned by Mr. Harrison, deceased, in Chatham-square; on the night of the fire I do not think Kane was intoxicated.

Cross-examined.—I have no unfriendly feelings against Kane; the roof was a flat one; I brought an action against Mr. Kane in February last for $2,000 damages. (Witness' affidavit in that action referred to produced and read to the jury by Mr. Brady.)

Officer Killeen sworn, said: At about a quarter past eleven o'clock on the night of the fire I passed Kane's building on my usual round; I again passed by about twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, and the third time I do not know what hour it was; the store was closed at about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock that night—about three hours earlier than usual; it never was closed so early before; I was present at the fire: I was called by an alarm rap from Sergt. Reed: he was at the corner of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue; when I arrived before the burning house I saw smoke coming from the lower part of the building on Thirty-first-street; I was on the side of the street opposite to the fire.

In the cross-examination of the witness nothing new as elicited.

Re-direct—The shutters were on the window and doors, and the latter were closed shortly after eleven o'clock that night.

Commissioner M. B. Wilson testified: I was Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct at the time of the fire; I saw Kane on the night of the fire; he was fully dressed, in front of the burning house; he and Sheehan were together; Kane told me the place had been set on fire, and I had better look out for the barber in the cellar; he had an overcoat on over a full dress; the other parties in the house were not dressed as much as Kane; he said he thought the barber fired the premises out of spite against him; [the witness here explained, by means of the card-board model, the evident place of origin of the fire, and followed it in its course up through the house by the stairway;] when I examined the premises after the fire there were two full barrels of liquor in the cellar and some were empty; there were also a two-gallon can containing turpentine and an empty kerosene can; the top of the turpentine can was melted off; very little about the store was burned.

Cross-examined—The roof did not fall in; the stairs above the second floor were burned away; I found the empty kerosene can behind the door in the cellar.

Catherine Dushane testified as follows: I am related to Kane and Sheehan; I placed $2,200 in Mr. Kane's possession in June last; I did not get it all back; I had a conversation with Kane afterward about the money; that was about the 17th of June, I think; I told him I should have him and his wife arrested for keeping money which I had intrusted to him for one night only; he cried about it at that time, but did not say anything; in a subsequent conversation he said he would sell the house and pay me; if he could not sell it he would insure heavily and then burn it down; I told him I would rather lose my money than have such a thing done; he said he was sorry he ever bought the house as he did not like the neighborhood; Sheehan came to live with me when he was a boy, and remained here twelve years; Kane has been in this country only four years.

Cross-examined—The father-in-law of Kane is my brother; the money transaction was the only one about which we ever quarreled; I went to see Sheehan at the Tombs about five times: it was during the month of January; after visiting Sheehan the last time, I visited the Fire-Marshal; a lawyer introduced me to Mr. Baker; I made a statement to the Fire-Marshal, which his clerk took down in writing; I never offered Sheehan money to say anything to testify against Kane; I have been told that Mrs. Griffith was subpœnaed as a witness to prove that I sent her to the Tombs to obtain $2,000 from Kane for me not to appear here as a witness; the statement is utterly false; I have no hard feelings against Kane.

Dennis F. Sullivan, sworn, said: I am a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department; at about four o'clock on the morning of the fire, I saw him in Thirty-first-street; I asked him how the fire originated; he answered, "I know, but for reasons best known to myself. I don't choose to tell."

Peter Longworth testified: Am a painter doing business in New-York and Brooklyn; I took some oil, turpentine and wall paper to the premises in question the day before the fire; there were three gallons of turpentine in one can when I took it there; after the fire about four quarts had been removed; I placed these in the cellar.

Commissioner Wilson recalled—There was no cork in the can when I found it in the cellar.

Herman Hodges, sworn: I was owner of the premises in question, and sold them to defendant in March 1866, taking part cash and a mortgage for balance; the price I received for it was $19,200.

Esther Nuttall testified as follows: I am sister-in-law to Mr. Sanford; on the night of the fire I was aroused by a noise of something like a fight in the street; I looked out of the window and saw smoke and fire issuing from below; the smoke was suffocating and the flames scorching in the hall; I saw several persons on the roof when I went out with my sister's family.

Mr. Brady here said that he desired to admit on the part of the defence, that Mrs. Sanford was the person described in the indictment, and that she died of burns received at that fire.

Attorney-General Martindale then offered in evidence the claim of John Kane against the Harmony Insurance Company, for $4,210 03, for damage by fire to house, stock, fixtures and furniture. A duplicate claim against the State Fire Insurance Company, was also put in evidence.

The prosecution here rested their case, and Ex-Judge Thompson, associate counsel for defence, proceeded to open the case for the prisoner in a lengthy and forcible appeal to them to weigh carefully all the evidence about to be submitted, as it was calculated beyond peradventure to prove Kane's innocence of the crime with which he is charged.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, five cases were disposed of, resulting in the conviction of seven prisoners and the acquittal of one. Of the number convicted two were sent to the House of Refuge, one was remanded for sentence, and three had sentence suspended. Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the People.

SENTENCED.

Two lads, named William Collins and James Aitkens, were arraigned for stealing $170 in United States money. It appears that the first named prisoner was sent to the First National Bank by his employer, Mr. James W. Doughty, of No. 1,288 Broadway, with the money referred to, and told to deposit it. Instead of doing as he was directed, he absconded with the other boy, taking the funds with him. After spending a week in Buffalo they ventured to return to this City, and were soon in the clutches of the Police. They plead guilty and were sent to the House of Refuge.

REMANDED.

Frank H. Lines, indicted for grand larceny in having stolen $60 worth of wearing apparel, toilet articles, from Mr Marshall H. Harris, of Wethersfield, Conn., while on their way from New-Haven to New-York, on the Sound steamer *Elm City*, about two weeks since, was yesterday called for trial. The accused offered a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

David Wachsler and Alfred Goodchary were yesterday placed at the bar charged with stealing various articles of clothing from the house of Martin Hoffman, No. 91 Stanton-street. The defence proved their case conclusively, and the prisoners were accordingly acquitted.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

William Brown, colored, plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by John Connell, of No. 10 Dutch-street. The indictment set forth that the prisoner stole $100 worth of cotton from bales of that material in front of Mr. Connell's business place. The prisoner plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

Eliza Schmidt and Mary Walters were arraigned for theft as shoplifters. They entered the store of Foster Brothers, No. 167 Eighth-avenue, with the ostensible purpose of buying silks, and while the clerk's attention was directed elsewhere, one of them "covered" a piece of moire antique, valued at $60, and both then attempted to leave the store. They were detained and an officer sent for who took them into custody. The missing goods were found in a great pocket in the skirt of Eliza's dress. The prisoners plead guilty. Sentence suspended. The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Frank Farrell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Dennis Desmond, Thos. Rourke, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Barnard Duffy, violation of fire escape.
The People *vs.* Thomas A. Deynun, robbery, first degree.
The People *vs.* George Hayes, robbery, first degree.
The People *vs.* Eugene De Angelos, attempt grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Virginia Watson, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Daniel Cronin, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Michael Callahan, Jas. McGovern, two cases, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward McCabe, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Barnard Ford, forgery, third degree.

OYER AND TERMINER.

The People *vs.* John Kane, arson.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were 36 cases on the calendar for trial yesterday, at Court of Special Sessions, 13 of these were charges of petty larceny, 14 of assault and battery, 2 of cruelty to animals, 4 of violation of Health Law, 3 of indecent exposure. As usual, by far the greater number of these resulted in dismissal or acquittal. Following are those of most interest:

REQUIES-CAT IN PACE.

John Levy, a well-dressed, middle-aged man, by no means murderous-looking, was charged by Charles Mitchner with killing a cat. The complainant explained that he lived in the same house with defendant, and that on the day when the offence was committed the cat, which was not his cat, paid him an early visit—about 8 A. M. That she was a properly-behaved cat, as far as he knew, and that she modestly seated herself upon the mat at the door of his apartments. While the cat was thus peaceably disposed, the prisoner rushed up stairs, seized Tabitha by the head and tail and struck her against the floor, after which she lay as if in a fit for some time, when the defendant again took hold of her, and this time flung her out into the street. Witnesses for the defence testified to the bad character of the cat; that she was ill-behaved and untidy, and that Mr. Levy, the defendant, who is janitor of the building, was complained to frequently of the cat's disagreeable ways. It was further shown that the cat had had fits on some previous occasion; and it was also testified that the complainant had first charged the crime upon another tenant, who, it appeared, was in bed at the time when the alleged outrage on the feline sufferer was committed. The case was dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James Wilson (colored) and Richard Connolly, an unclean white man, were charged with stealing 36 yards of calico from the store of Mrs. Turner, No. 328 Seventh-avenue. Mrs. Turner identified the property, and Officers Reilly and Davis testified to having watched the prisoners throughout the entire proceeding, before the theft and at its consummation. Wilson, who pleaded guilty, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. Connoly, who pleaded not guilty, was sent to the same place for six months.

James Lanigan was sentenced to ten days in the City Prison for stealing a flute while in a state of intoxication.

John Junkmiller and Charles Wier were sent to the Penitentiary for one month each, for assaulting Officer Jerome Vermilyea in the discharge of his duty.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 23, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74	104⅝	100	Pac. M. SS. Co	132
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	112	500	do	131½
157,000	U. S. 5-20s, C'62	106⅞	33	do	131
8,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C'65	106⅞	50	do	131⅜
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		400	N. Y. Cen	98
	New Issue, S	108¼	100	do	98¼
100,000	do	108	300	do	98⅛
23,000	do	108⅝	50	Erie Railroad	61½
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '64	105⅞	1000	do	61
2,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	99⅜	100	do	61⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99⅜	100	do	61
3,000	Tenn. 6s, New	62½	50	do	60⅝
12,000	Tenn. 6s	62	100	do	60⅝
5,000	N. Car. 6s	66⅜	300	do	60⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	97⅛	10	Erie R. R. pref.	72
20,000	do	97⅜	200	N. Y. & N. H. R.	116
25,000	Virginia 6s	65⅛	3.0	M. S. & N. I.	67⅜
5,000	Conn. St. 6s, W. L.	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
20,000	O. & M. C.	24⅞	400	Reading R.	103¼
10,000	do	24⅝	200	do	103
1,000	do	24½	200	do	103⅛
10,000	Erie R.	1st M. 100½	500	do	103⅜
3,000	Mich. So.	2d M. 90	200	do	103⅜
1,000	Ill. C. R.	8s. 111	100	do	2d call 103⅜
1,950	U. S. W. F.	8s. 83½	100	Clev. & Pitts	73⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab.	2d M. 77	50	Chi. & N. W.	33⅞
1,000	C., R. I. & P.	7s 88⅞	600	do	33⅝
4,000	Morris & Es.	1st M. 94¼	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr	59
1,000	Mil. & T.	1st M. 86	100	do	59
5	Park Bank	148	100	do	58⅝
45	Continental Bank	104	100	do	59
10	Bank of N. Amer.	107	100	Chic. & R. I.	88⅝
200	Adams Ex.	64	500	do	88⅝
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	65	300	do	2d call 88
13	Amer. Ex.	68⅜	300	Tol., W. & W.	42
100	West. U. Tel.	42⅞	100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	115⅝
23	Penn. Coal Co.	155	100	do	116
100	Citizens Gas	150	50	do	96
200	Boston W. P.	27⅜	100	do	2d call 95⅜
100	do	27⅝	200	do	95⅜
400	do	27⅝	50	Mor. & Essex R.	67
300	Mar. Pref.	18½	12	Chic. & Alton Pf.	111⅝
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	58¼	10	N. J. Cen. R.	117
50	Dubuque & S. C. Pr	59	48	do	118

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	105¾	100	do	42¾
64	do	106	88	do	42⅜
2,000	do	106	50	Pac. M. S. Co	128¾
29,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s, 30 Sept.	103⅜	200	do	129
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	63	100	do	129¼
3,000	Mo. 6s	97½	410	do	129⅝
7,000	do	97½	200	N. Y. Cen	97⅞
8,000	Ohio & M. C.	25	1000	Erie R.	61¾
180,000	do	25⅛	1000	do	60⅝
10,000	Erie 3d M.	96	100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
50	Adams Ex. Co.	64⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅛
25	do	64⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	115⅞
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	65	200	Clev. & Pitts	73½
4	Amer. Ex. Co.	68	200	Chic & N. W. P.	85⅜
100	U. S. Express Co.	69⅜	400	do	58⅝
10	Canton Co.	40	300	Clev. & T.	112⅜
100	do	4.⅞	300	Chi. & R. I.	88
100	Mar. Pf.	18	100	do	88⅛
200	Asantic Mail	102½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	58
1.0	Boston W. P.	27⅛	33	N. Y. & N. H. R.	116
100	Quick. Min. Co.	25			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000	Ohio & M. C.	24⅞	100	Pacific Mail	136¾
10,000	do	b40 25	100	do	135⅞
10,000	do	25	100	do	1 1
1..	Canton Co.	43	50	Quicksilver	25
100	Mer. U. Ex.	18½	50	Hud. Riv. R.	102
100	do	18	400	Reading R.	c 103⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.	7	100	Tol., W. & W.	42¾
100	do	b30 7	200	M. S. & N. I.	67⅝
100	Mar. Pref.	18¼	100	do	b15 67⅜
100	do	18⅜	300	do	c 67⅛
100	do	18⅜	200	do	b3 67⅜
600	West. U. Tel.	42⅝	200	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅝
100	do	b10 42⅞	8	Clev. & Pitts	73¼
200	do	c 42⅝	200	do	b30 73⅝
400	N. Y. Cen.	97⅝	200	do	c 73¾
100	do	b3 97⅝	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	88⅝
800	do	9 3⅜	200	do	88⅝
200	do	b30 97⅛	400	Chic. & N. W.	33⅝
200	do	c 97⅛	100	do	b15 33⅜
1200	Erie R.	60⅛	300	do	b3 33⅜
200	do	b10 60⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58⅝
1200	do	60⅜	200	do	59
400	do	c 60⅜	300	do	s10 58⅝
300	do	b10 60⅜	500	do	58⅝
300	do	s5 60⅜	100	P., F. W. & C.	96⅜
500	do	b3 60⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅞	800	Reading R.	103⅜
30,000	do	25	200	do	b3 103⅜
50,000	do	25⅜	200	do	c 103⅜
100	Roc. Water P.	b3 27⅞	1300	M. So. & N. I.	67⅞
100	Pacific Mail	135⅞	200	do	b10 67⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	b5 42⅝	200	do	67⅞
100	do	s15 42⅝

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, FRA DIAVOLO and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, TREASURE TROVE. A New-York Story of Buried Gold. Characters by Messrs. George Clark, Stuart Robson, W. Whalley, Henderson, Burrell, Chalmers, Herne, Fenno, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Amelia Harris, Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Mark Smith, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Harrison.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, KING HENRY IV. Mr. Jas. H. Hackett as Sir John Falstaff.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen, Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windell, &c. JAP-ON-KNEES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, VIRGINIUS, THE IRISH CHAMPION and WILLFUL MURDER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OTHELLO. Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough as Othello.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE TROPE, TOO LATE FOR THE TRAIN, UPPER TEN THOUSAND, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE WONDERFUL JAPS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our Cable dates are to last evening. Queen VICTORIA has by royal proclamation announced the establishment of the Dominion of Canada, and appointed the Senators to the Upper House of the New Legislature.

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrian Minister at Washington has been instructed to negotiate with President JUAREZ to secure the personal safety of MAXIMILIAN in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

Great Britain seems to be enamored of peace; the Government has made overtures to other European nations urging a general disarming.

The ice in the Neva has broken up, and navigation is open.

GENERAL NEWS.

By way of Havana we have Vera Cruz advices to the 13th, with news from the interior to the 27th of April. Gen. MIRAMON made a sortie from Queretaro on the 27th, to force his way through the Liberal lines, but was repulsed with heavy loss, having to find shelter within his lines. In seems that in the engagement he received a severe wound, from which it is not known whether he has recovered. Gen. DIAZ ordered the storming of Chapultepec Castle by Gen. GUADARAMA's forces, which took possession of it on the 14th, after a fierce struggle. On the previous day the Castle of Guadalupe had been taken by the same forces. Gen. DIAZ has established his parallels facing the advanced posts of Vallejo and Peralvilio. The scarcity of all resources was greatly felt at the capital, and the authorities, in order to secure contributions, had all the wealthy citizens arrested in their houses, scanting their daily expenses, thereby to compel them to hand over their quotas of the $10,000 required daily by the garrison. The Liberal army was being rapidly swelled by volunteers from all the States. The Emperor was still in Queretaro. The siege of Vera Cruz was progressing slowly. The city was bare of meat, and horse and mule flesh had to be used until the arrival recently of 100 head of cattle from Havana.

A shocking tragedy occurred not long ago, in a Court of justice at Matanzas, Cuba. A suit for alimony had been commenced by a married lady, who had for some months been separated from her lord, SANTIAGO MANZANET, of literary reputation. The case was proceeding, when MANZANET drew a revolver and fired at his wife. The ball entered her forehead, causing her to fall over into her mother's lap, an aged lady, who was sitting beside her. He then fired at the mother, when both fell at his feet, gasping in death. The murderer then turned on the persons present, and threatened them with the same fate if they dared to interfere with him. He then took a few strides across the room, approached the corpses of the hapless women and emptied the remaining charges of his revolver into their bodies. The last shot was aimed so as to kill his wife's unborn infant. After the deed he threw down his revolver and gave himself up to the officers of justice.

The citizens of Springfield, Mass., have been very much excited over school matters during the past week. A lady teacher undertook to whip a boy, for telling a falsehood, when the boy resisted, and both were somewhat injured, the principal of the school having been called to the assistance of the teacher. An indignation meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of denouncing the school management, and after considerable excitement and disturbance a resolution was adopted calling for the removal of the principal and the assistant teacher. The meeting was about equally divided between supporting the school officers and denouncing them. The officers investigated the whipping affair, and report, in substance, that while the teacher erred in judgment the boy deserved all he got, and refused to dismiss the teacher.

Gen. MOWER, at New-Orleans, has issued an order declaring that all vessels are liable and will be held responsible for wages due freedmen for labor performed in loading or unloading vessels, whether the labor is performed under the immediate supervision of the officers of the vessels, or of a contractor employed by them. The steamboat men have decided not to employ contractors henceforth to unload their boats, but have commenced dealing directly with the stevedores.

The Common Council of Boston passed a resolution last evening authorizing the Mayor to extend the hospitalities of the city to President JOHNSON when he should visit that city.

Rev. HORACE FOWLER, Methodist minister at Irasburgh, Vt., was arrested on Tuesday on a civil process, in favor of J. T. ALLEN, of Newport, who claims the sum of $10,000 damages for continued and repeated outrages upon the person of his daughter, a girl only 12 years old, a niece of FOWLER's wife, and since the death of her mother a resident in FOWLER's family.

The suit of Dr. MATHER WILLIAMS against the New-York Central Railroad Company for alleged damages done to his property along the line of East Washington-street, in Syracuse, was decided recently, and the damages estimated at $19,600. This case was commenced about thirty years ago, and involved the question of the right of railroad companies to use the streets of a city or village after permission had been granted by the authorities.

A ferryman by the name of MARCELLUS MCNEELY was shot and seriously wounded in the groin by a man named ROBERT Q. TERRILL, on the ferry-boat lying on the Kentucky shore, opposite Lawrenceburgh, Ind., on Monday morning, when MCNEELY turned, and fired four shots at TERRILL, each one taking effect, and killing him instantly. MCNEELY's wounds, though serious, are not considered fatal.

HENRY AVERY, the young man who recently murdered a policeman at Chattanooga, Tenn., was captured and returned to that place on Sunday. A large crowd assembled at the depot on his arrival, and were only prevented from lynching him by the timely arrival of a company of soldiers. The Mayor of Chattanooga, who sent for the troops, was denounced and insulted by the mob.

Three colored men were killed on the beach near Charleston, S. C., a few days since, by the explosion of a shell which they had found and were trying to unload. Two others were severely wounded. Several other shell explosions, under similar circumstances, have recently occurred at Charleston, which were also fatal to negroes.

PRESTON EHRISTIC, a wealthy farmer of Ripley County, Ind., was killed on Monday by a man named MCLELLAN. A difficulty concerning a lawsuit between them occurred, when MCLELLAN drew a pistol and shot him. There is great excitement in the county, and Lynch law is threatened if the murderer is captured.

On Wednesday last SIMEON PECK, of Griswoldville, Mass., murdered a woman named ALMIRA H. CHENEY, by beating her with a club. PECK then assaulted his wife with the same weapon, and after having beaten her until she was insensible, would doubtless have killed her had he not been knocked down by a stone thrown by his son.

A man named F. C. MCNAUGHTON, while trespassing on the trout pond of THOS. WARD, in the village of Mumford, near Rochester, on Wednesday night, was fatally shot by Mr. WARD. A companion of MCNAUGHTON, who was also engaged in taking trout, was severely clubbed by Mr. WARD with his gun.

A boy aged four and a half years got lost in the woods near Durham, N. H., recently, and was diligently searched for during the six succeeding days. At the end of that time the child was discovered, by a dog, still alive but nearly exhausted from hunger and exposure. He had subsisted during that period on leaves and berries.

In Hunterdon County, N. J., a man by the name of TINE was recently stopped on the road by two men, gagged, blindfolded, robbed of $175, and then thrown into a ditch, two heavy rails being placed across his body. His groans attracted a deliverer.

A sporting man of Chicago named G. W. LEE, was attacked on Wednesday night by some persons unknown, in his sleeping room, and so severely injured that but little hopes are entertained for his recovery. Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of seven three-tenth bonds were stolen from the room.

A Convention of Ohio Bankers was held at Columbus on Tuesday, for the purpose of consulting in regard to matters concerning their interests in that State. The State Auditor was present by invitation, and answered interrogatories relative to taxation, &c.

Yesterday afternoon a gang of fourteen men entered the banking-house of HUGHES & MASSON, at Richmond, Mo., killed two men named GRIFFIN, and one named SHAW, and then robbed the house of $4,000 in money. They fled immediately, but were pursued by a party of citizens.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN for the alleged murder of Mrs. CORIELL, progresses slowly at New-Brunswick, N. J. Many witnesses were examined yesterday. The case for the prosecution is not yet closed.

Capt. HENRY FRENCH, of the United States Navy, died at his residence yesterday, in East Boston. During the war Capt. FRENCH commanded the sloop-of-war *Preble* and steamer *Albatross* in the Gulf of Mexico.

SIMPSON BROWN, one of the murderers of a man named WEBB, escaped from jail at Little Rock, Ark., on the 16th inst. He had been once sentenced to be hung, but a stay of proceedings was granted. A reward is offered for his recapture.

The License Law Bill which was reported by the majority of the License Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature was yesterday defeated in the House. It was intended to supercede the present prohibitory law.

Detective BAKER has filed a bill in Court to compel the City of Washington to pay the reward of $20,000 offered by them for the capture of BOOTH.

The Baptist Anniversaries commenced at Chicago yesterday. Large numbers of delegates from all parts of the United States are present.

A construction train on the Minnesota Central Railroad ran off the track yesterday and killed a man named RIBER, of Indiana.

Four Federal soldiers at Jackson, Miss., have been sentenced by the civil authorities to the Penitentiary for three years each, for horse stealing.

Ten thousand mackerel were seined in Barnstable Harbor on Monday.

LOCAL NEWS.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel ALBERT L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, to exhibit the stock-books of the Company to the relator, Mr. RUFUS HATCH, who claims to be a stockholder therein. It seems that an election of officers is soon to take place, and the relator insists he has a right to examine the books of this foreign corporation in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1842. The decision of the Court will not be given before Monday next.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, at which it was resolved that JEFFERSON DAVIS was guilty of crimes for which he should have been detained in prison until tried; that the bailing of him was wrong, and that the Club saw nothing in the action of Hon. HORACE GREELEY in bailing JEFFERSON DAVIS calling for any proceedings on their part.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was in session yesterday. The greater portion of the three sessions was engrossed by the discussion on the protest of two of the members of Synod against the licensure of Mr. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS by the Philadelphia Presbytery. At a late hour of the night no decision had been arrived at.

A disastrous fire occurred last evening in the premises No. 50 Harrison-street, occupied by DEMPSEY & HORTON as a cotton warehouse, which was evidently the work of an incendiary, as lighted candles were found burning on the second floor among the loose cotton. No figures as to losses or insurance were to be obtained.

The trial of JOHN KANE for arson, was continued yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice MILLER. After the conclusion of the testimony for the prosecution, Ex-Judge A. A. THOMPSON addressed the jury eloquently in the interest of the defence, after which the case was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Superintendent DALTON reported 849 inspections as having been made by the Sanitary officers during the past week, and during the same time 65 houses in which contagious diseases had occurred were disinfected.

Five cases were disposed of at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Two prisoners were sent to the House of Refuge; one was remanded for sentence; three suspended and discharged, and two acquitted. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared for the people.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen met again yesterday, and heard evidence in regard to the inconvenience caused by using steam cars on Eleventh-avenue. The Committee adjourned to Thursday next.

An action of some interest to the Police Department, and also to dealers in junk, was tried yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge ALKER and jury. A sealed verdict will be rendered at the opening of the Court this morning.

Quite an interesting game of base ball was played at Greenpoint, L. I., yesterday, between the Oriental Club of that place and the Eclectic Club of this City. The New-Yorkers were defeated by a score of 37 to 34.

At the meeting of the Excise Board, yesterday, 906 licenses were granted, making a total of 4,490 since the 29th of April. The amount reported as having been received in payment for licenses to date was $925,000.

The Government Life Saving Commission adjourned yesterday, after being in session for thirty-nine days. Three hundred and fifty-five different apparatus were examined.

Government securities were buoyant in price, yesterday, on an active investment demand, running particularly on the coin-bearing bonds, especially those of Five-twenty form, issues of 1864 and 1865. A very heavy business was reported in the Consolidated Five-Twenties of 1865, and a more than usually active trade in the 1864 Five-Twenties, resulting from home investment orders. The long Six Per Cents of 1881 were also in quick request at the ruling figures. Railway and miscellaneous share property was depressed and irregular in price. Gold was advanced to 138⅝@138¾, in the afternoon, on reports of lower figures for American securities in London. Sixty-day Sterling Bills of Exchange were quoted a fraction easier, or at 109¾. Money plenty and cheapening gradually.

Flour, wheat, cotton and provisions were quiet, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was in more demand and decidedly firmer. The freight engagements were moderate.

Congress and the South---The Reconstruction Scheme a Finality.

"Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty?" "Who authorized any orator to say that there would be no confiscation?" "By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they (the Southern States) will be admitted?" Such were the interrogatories with which Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS assailed the declaration of Senator WILSON, addressed to the Virginians assembled near Hampton Roads—that "there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men." According to Mr. STEVENS, this declaration is not warranted by the acts or the intentions of Congress. There are, he says, many things to be done before the restoration of the South can be perfected, even if it comply with the terms already prescribed. Gen. BUTLER entertains the same opinion. And WENDELL PHILLIPS insists that for seven years the South must remain in the purgatory of military government, regardless of its compliance with the conditions laid down by Congress.

The Republican Party, however, has decided that Senator WILSON's promise was timely and proper, and shall be adhered to, and has disclaimed responsibility for the threats of the small minority represented by Messrs. STEVENS, BUTLER, and PHILLIPS. The Republican journals, with scarcely an exception, have repudiated Mr. STEVENS' interpretation of party purposes and opinion, and have ratified Mr. WILSON's assurance as essential to the maintenance of the party faith. Mr. Speaker COLFAX, addressing the Union League Club, of this City, presented the same view of the question. Congress has pledged itself—he said in substance—to admit the South if it comply with the requirements of the reconstruction measures, and to disregard that pledge on any pretext whatever, would be an act of perfidy which no party could survive. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN echoes the statement. The law as it stands, he contends, "presents the finality of reconstruction," and by it Congress and the country must abide. It is not necessary to swell the roll of individual testimony upon the point. The proof is overwhelming that Mr. WILSON uttered the resolve of his party, and that the menaces which his words have elicited are confined to an inconsiderable though noisy faction.

Official evidence is furnished by the address of the Union Congressional Republican Committee to the Southern people, of which no less decided a radical than Mr. BOUTWELL is the reputed author. This document explicitly disavows the Stevens programme of "mild confiscation," and other punishment. The measures now before the South are declared to be "measures of beneficence and restoration, and not of revenge or punishment." They are designed not to keep the South out of the Union, but to secure its restoration "in the spirit of justice and upon the basis of equality." The conditions prescribed are represented as intended only to secure equality and safety, and the penalties contemplated are limited to "the small class of rebels who are excluded from office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution." Freedom of speech, a free Press and a system of free schools are adverted to as results to be achieved, as far as possible, through the action of Congress—we presume in determining the sufficiency of the local guarantees to be provided by the State Conventions. The main reliance, however, it is confessed, "must be upon the wisdom and virtue of the people of the respective States," and these the Congressional Committee seeks to conciliate by an affirmation of the friendly purposes and spirit of the law-making power.

The "measures of justice" set forth in the address as essentials of restoration to the Union are an acceptance of universal suffrage "as the basis of political, educational and industrial prosperity and power," and the establishment of a system of education irrespective of race or color. It is to these, probably, that the Committe refers when it reminds the Southern people that their proceedings in regard to reconstruction are subject to the supervision of Congress. The steps indicated in the law touching the machinery of reconstruction are understood to be preliminaries to the establishment of republican government according to the views of Congress; and we accept the results specified by the Committee as the criteria by which the sufficiency of local action will be judged. If this supposition is correct, the South can offer no reasonable objection to the standard erected by the Washington Committee. It simply affirms that the South will be required to conform to the change produced by emancipation, so far as to recognize the political equality of all, and the duty of providing for all the educational facilities which have contributed so largely to the prosperity and moral power of the North.

A third result is pointed at as desirable, though confessedly coming within the category of subjects which must be left to "the wisdom and virtue of the people." We refer to the suggestion that the large landowners of the South should stimulate and facilitate the acquisition of small freeholds by the more thrifty of the freedmen. The address is in this respect especially significant as a disclaimer of the "mild confiscation" policy of Mr. STEVENS. For the suggestion that the planters should furnish these incentives and facilities implies a recognition of their right to dispose of their real property as to themselves may seem best. When the Committee reminds them of their interest as well as their duty in the premises, it is plain that no purpose of confiscation is entertained. *That* has been made manifest by the country, and it is satisfactory to find the Congressional Committee thus distinctly acknowledging the fact. As to the suggestion itself, its wisdom is apparent, and we apprehend that the planters will not be slow to act upon it, when the more pressing difficulties of their situation shall have been overcome. It is a proceeding which many influential journals are advocating as a measure of industrial economy, and a means of inducing the immigration, which, next to peace and money, is the great want of the South.

The feature which most detracts from the moral weight and dignity of the address is that relating to the reciprocal obligations of the freedmen and the Republican Party. It is undeniably true that that party, having made itself responsible for the emancipation of the slaves, is constrained by every consideration of duty to secure for them the elementary guarantees of civil and political freedom. But it does not follow that the service in question gives to the Republican Party any claim upon the political support of those who were formerly slaves. Whether the newly-enfranchised race shall vote with the Republicans or with the anti-Republicans is a question in no manner affecting the right or wrong of the reconstruction process. And it is to be regretted, we think, that the Committee should expose a statement of the policy of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Union to the misapprehension and prejudice which a partisan appeal must necessarily excite. The error is as great on the part of the Committee as was the error of that other Committee which commissioned Judge KELLEY to preach Radicalism to Southern audiences.

Aside from this defect, the address is opportune and will be useful. It is the nearest approach which is possible to a pledge in behalf of Congress to adhere to the military reconstruction scheme as a finality. In this respect it is a conclusive answer to the vaporings of the anarchists, and the misgivings of Southern politicians.

Steam on City Roads.

While the residents of the west side of the town remonstrate in strong terms against the running of ordinary railroad engines along the thickly populated portions of Eleventh-avenue, we hear no complaint against the "dummy" engines that connect the Thirtieth-street and Chambers-street stations, for freight purposes. The latter run easily and without noise. They can be readily stopped. They emit no offensive smell; and comparing their working with that of the horse-cars, they involve no greater risk of accident than the latter. The question then would seem to bear inquiry: whether some of the City tracks—those of them, say that run from end to end of the Island—might not with safety, be utilized, in the same way, over half their length, for passenger traffic. One road (the Second-avenue) has for some time run "dummies" over three miles of its track, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Why should the Third and Eighth not do the same? Or why could not these three *through* lines run "dummies" from Thirty-fourth-street to their upper terminus with safety, and with a convenience to passengers now entirely unknown. Using steam-power, twice as many passengers can be accommodated with seats as can find standing-room in a horse-car.

The question then is, first: Is the employment of steam-power as safe as the other? And next: Could an act of the Legislature authorizing the change be procured at anything like a reasonable cost? No one, we assume, would care to have even the most noiseless kind of "dummy" cars run below Thirty-fourth-street. Above that point, the relief they would afford under careful management, would be material, both as to the time within which the through journey might be made, and as to the accommodation of passengers while on their way.

Floating Hospitals.

About eighty thousand emigrants have arrived here since the first of January. Most of them have been of a healthy class. Nearly all have been free from epidemic disease.

The aggregate emigration of the year promises to reach 230,000. More than half this number will be here during the next four months, when the weather is most favorable to the growth and spread of disease in our crowded emigrant ships. The remarks may convey nothing new, but the subject has nevertheless to be dwelt upon. Our quarantine provisions, last year, were bad enough when the cholera sprang on us. They were bad enough for four or five previous years when we were so fortunate as to escape that, and other pestilances. What concerns us now is to know that we are in no better condition than we have been during any one of those years, and that, as compared with last year, we are in a worse condition.

Take a sample of the facts. Last year the Navy Department furnished several ships for floating hospitals. Should such extemporized appliances be required now the Department could not furnish them. The vessels used last year for hospital purposes have been fitted for sea. The only craft that could be made of use at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is the old receiving ship. But even if she could be spared—as possibly she might be—she happens to be rotten from the keel upward. It would be an extraordinary feat of seamanship even to moor her in the lower bay. As she lies at her anchorage now, she is said to be less fitted for human habitation than the average tenements of the Fourteenth Ward. To put her in a state fit to receive either sick or healthy passengers, we are assured, would take at least $30,000. This is considerably more than half the entire appropriation made by the Legislature for Quarantine purposes.

It would, moreover, take about as long to repair the receiving-ship as to build a temporary boarding station on Barren Island. Neither work, so far as our information goes, could be accomplished inside of two calendar months. So that, even if the Governor's sanction were already had to the selection of a quarantine ground, we shall be into the month of August before we have any sort of provision made for the contingencies of the hot and busy season of emigration.

Are there available vessels belonging to the navy in other yards? On this point the result of the inquiries made is not assuring. It is doubtful whether vessels such as those extemporized for last year's service are to be found at any of our home naval stations. If, then, we are to rely upon floating hospitals for our quarantine, either the Health Commissioners must assume extraordinary powers and liabilities in providing them, or an appeal will have to be made to private benevolence.

Our merchant marine is not so actively and profitably employed but that good, healthy craft might be got therefrom, by purchase. But where is the money to come from? The sum appropriated by the Legislature at its recent session, was not for the purchase of ships, but for the procurement of a new Quarantine site and constructing buildings. It has been pointed out in these columns that the appropriation, were work now going on, is utterly insufficient, even for a decent beginning. It would come far short of covering the expense of a landing wharf, and the erection of sheds for a hundred head of cattle.

Meanwhile, we have no report that the Governor has given the Quarantine Commissioners and their associates notice of his approval of their choice of a site. It does seem, indeed, that the act was framed with the purpose mainly of causing a repetition of the farce enacted annually since 1863. The act of that year gave the Commissioners as much power and left as much to their discretion as does the present. Year after year, there has been the same sort of trifling. Each successive amendatory act is apparently framed with the view of preventing such a concentration of authority as would make any practical scheme of operations possible. The sale of the Old Quarantine grounds is tucked on to the purchase of the new. A *mixed* commission of one complexion is followed by another also composite in character, but different in *personnel*. In no case is the authority defined; and practically it comes to the same invariable thing in the end. Nothing is done.

American Expansion—New Projects in the Wind.

The London *Spectator* has heard a story, which it thinks must have some sort of foundation, that Mr. SEWARD is "negotiating for the purchase of all British America from the Pole to 40° latitude, and from the Pacific to the Canadas." The *Spectator* remarks: "It is actually said that Lord STANLEY is only holding out for Vancouver's Island;" and, in conclusion, adds: "If Mr. SEWARD has made any such offer, we trust Lord STANLEY will remember that the owner of the American Pacific seaboard will always be the most formidable enemy *India* could have."

We surmise that the story of the *Spectator* is in advance of events. It is quite likely that in recent diplomatic passages between the American and English Governments, mention has been made of a territorial cession by England as one of the probabilities of the future; but that the matter has been defined as here told, is altogether fictitious; and that the question is narrowed down to a dispute as to the possession of Vancouver's Island, is nonsense.

The recent cession of Russian America to our Government, through the diplomacy of Secretary SEWARD, has been spoken of in official quarters in England with something like apprehension. With this new territory, British Columbia is at our mercy. A difficulty with England would give it to us at any time. This was so clearly discerned, that the feasibility of offering it to us in return for certain considerations, if ever in our power to give, suggested itself to several English writers. Instead, however, of this proposed cession embracing the vast region which the *Spectator* speaks of, it was regarded as desirable that it should only embrace the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. This section is completely isolated by these mountains from the remaining portion of the British possessions—which could be formed into a "Dominion" all the more conveniently after the excision.

We ourselves regard such a cession as this as being well worthy of Mr. SEWARD's diplomacy, and quite within its power. It is, in fact, necessary, in order to render complete the labors which have given us Russian America. Until we get possession of this section, Russian America will be isolated from the rest of our country; but with it, our territorial line would run continuous from California to the Arctic Ocean.

We trust that before the expiration of Mr. SEWARD's labors as Foreign Sectary, he will be able to consummate this important matter. And with such coöperation as he can command in Great Britain, we do not consider the work impossible.

The monitory suggestion which the *Spectator* makes to Lord STANLEY that the British rule in *India* might be endangered by our ownership of the Pacific seaboard, is regardless of facts as they already stand. As things now are, we own and control by far the greater part of the North Pacific seaboard. We should gain but a small additional portion of the Pacific coast line if we were to obtain possession of the British territory referred to, or if we were to obtain the whole of British America. In the latter event, *India* would be in no more peril, in case of a war between us and England, than it would be if no change whatever were made.

MINOR TOPICS.

The weather yesterday relaxed a little, though not without constant hints and cautions that it was not to be considered wholly reliable. But for a wonder it did not rain during the whole day, and the consequence was a very fair and brilliant attendance upon the races at Jerome Park. The display of carriages was very fine—both in numbers and in style. The road, though a little heavy, was in good condition considering the quantity of rain that has fallen of late. The proportion of ladies present was much larger than last year, and judging by their toilets they evidently considered it a "dress" occasion. It is a little curious that the great English Derby race of Wednesday, of which we had news yesterday morning by Cable, should have been run in the midst of a heavy snow-storm, but the interest in the racing itself in England is so great, and the habit of betting is so universal, that an enormous crowd was present, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Our interest has not yet reached that point, and fine weather is indispensable to a large attendance. The grounds of Jerome Park are in capital condition, and the new club house is so nearly completed as to afford all needed accommodation. The racing to-day promises to be of more interest than that of yesterday.

Mr. GREELEY does not treat the summons of the Union League Club, to defend himself for having bailed JEFF. DAVIS, with much respect. Yesterday's *Tribune* and *World* contained a letter from him refusing to attend their meeting or to make any explanation of his action. He says they must have known he was always opposed to the punishment of the men engaged in the rebellion, and was always in favor of their prompt restoration to the rights of citizenship. Even after the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and when it was supposed that Mr. DAVIS was a party to the act, he persisted in urging these views, although a "howl of denunciation and rage was sent up from every side against him," echoed by a yell of "stop my paper from thousands of imperfectly instructed readers of the *Tribune*." He says he does not recognize the members of the Club as capable of judging or even of fully apprehending him,—and arraigns them as "narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how." The letter throws very little light on the special reason which Mr. GREELEY had for thinking that his going to Richmond to bail Mr. DAVIS would be of service to the country, but it indicates his utter contempt and defiance for all who venture to censure him for so doing.

It is already known that the allied Governments engaged in the war with Paraguay have declined the offer of mediation made by the United States. We publish in another column the official letter of those Governments assigning their reasons for so doing. They consist simply in the allegation that the Province of Paraguay, after its independence had been conceded, proceeded to make itself a very formidable military power, and commenced a war upon the neighboring countries in utter disregard of the preliminary notice required by treaty. The allies cannot close the war, therefore, until they have secured certain redress and guarantees for the future; and they therefore declined the proffered mediation.

Every once in a while we of New-York are amused with a loud and terrible announcement from Philadelphia or from Boston, that one or other of these enterprising places is about to wrench the commercial sceptre from our grasp, appropriate the pretty bauble to itself, and then smile scornfully at our deserted wharves, depopulated streets and haggard newspapers. As we suppose this sort of thing makes its readers happy, we never interfere with it in any way; for we think the residents of these places need all the happiness they can possibly get in this world. We know also that each of them has some few little things to do before their dreams can be realized. Boston, for instance, has to complete the Hoosic tunnel and straighten its streets. Philadelphia has to acquire our business enterprise, and induce the Schuylkill to run in the bed of the Hudson. And until we see some prospect of these things, we shall continue to enjoy undisturbed the "sceptre" which we have heretofore considered ours by Divine right. The Philadelphian plotters against us we like better than the Bostonian; for the former want to wipe us clean out at once, while the latter seem bent on permitting us to live along in misery, more dead than alive. We regard it as far worse to writhe out our existence under the scorn of Boston than to be crushed out suddenly by Philadelphia. We occasionally feel like begging the Boston papers to stop their jeers; but we know it would be hopeless to ask anything of Philadelphia. "No compromise! No rivalry!" is the cry of the Quaker City. "If," said one of their papers the other day, "if we do want all this; if we do desire to distance New-York *at a leap*," we have only—*only*—to do this and thus. "We shall attract the trade and commerce of the *whole* Atlantic European coast." Nothing whatever left for New-York. And so on, with much more to the same effect. All of which exuberant feeling is based on the following immense circumstance, which had almost been overlooked in New-York: "*The occupation by the Government of League Island*, and the establishment there of the first naval station on the Eastern waters, opens up a *new and magnificent future* to the commercial interests of Philadelphia; we become by right and manifest destiny *the* seaport town of the Atlantic." Happy Philadelphia! which can be so easily made happy. "The occupation by the Government of League Island!" That is all.

Gen. BAKER, who was at the head of the detective branch of the War Department during the war, has been publishing his memoirs, in the course of which he says that Mrs. SURRATT confessed to him "her complicity with the conspirators, so far as the intended abduction was concerned, but affirmed that she *reluctantly yielded to the urging of Booth in aiding the plot of assassination*." Why did not BAKER testify to this fact on the trial of Mrs. SURRATT? He could scarcely have concealed it from the prosecuting officers of the Government, and it was certainly quite as important for the purposes of that trial as it is for Gen. BAKER's memoirs, or for the purposes of the Judiciary Committee of Congress, before which he says it has been given. It is more direct in its bearing on the question of Mrs. SURRATT's guilt than any of the testimony upon which she was convicted and hung.

The unusual punishment of a fine and one month's imprisonment was yesterday imposed by Justice DOWLING, at the Court of Special Sessions, upon a Third-avenue Railroad conductor, who was found guilty of assaulting and ejecting from his car a boy-passenger, who refused to yield his seat after he had paid the full fare. We trust that this exemplary penalty will not be without its warning effect upon the class to which the prisoner belonged, many of whom, by their rudeness to passengers, have disgraced their employers and afforded much cause for complaint on the part of the public. In the case under consideration the magistrate found no palliating circumstance in the fact that the conductor wished to find room for a female. He held that the yielding of a seat was entirely a matter of courtesy, and took occasion to make some suggestions to the fair sex, in connection with this matter, which are of a timely character. Hitherto, when car conductors have been found guilty of offences against their passengers, a fine of $5 or $10 has been the heaviest punishment. Such an easy letting off having failed of the desired effect, a trial of the virtue of severe measures is resorted to.

It is pleasant to notice that, frequent as wars have been in this country, the growing tendency is to arrange troublous matters rather than to derange everything else by violent means of settling them. No better illustration of this can be found than in the late peaceful revolution in Hayti. This beautiful island, whose mountain gorges and rich valleys have seen the wild warfare of TOUSSAINT; whose cities have shuddered under the terrible San Domingan massacre; whose citizens have languished in the dreadful dungeons of Port-au-Prince, and trembled before the lash of SOULOUQUE's despotism; and whose fertile fields, since the series of rapid and skillful movements by which GEFFRARD made himself master of the capital, have enjoyed the tranquil cultivation which his reign encouraged, has passed through another change, but with such quiet and bloodless progress that affairs move on as if nothing had occurred. An able soldier, GEFFRARD loved peace. An ardent Roman Catholic, he extended his protection equally to all creeds. A successful conspirator, he put down repeated and dangerous conspiracies against himself with firmness, but without severity. Ambitious of uniting the Haytiens and San Domingans under one Government, as they occupied a common isolation of territory, he resorted to no force, but cultivated pleasant and friendly relations with his neighbors. And, while for ten years displaying the highest qualities of a good ruler, he has finally resigned a position made his for life, and voluntarily gone into banishment, rather than by warfare and bloodshed retain a power which had become unpopular. Gen. SALNAVE and his co-workers in disaffection have gone into power without opposition, and the sanguinary race who have so long served as proverbial bugbears have shown a quickness of apprehending the advantages of wit over force, that must do much for the elevation of their fellows throughout the world.

The talk in the papers of late concerning the carrying—or rather the *not* carrying—of United States mails by American vessels, suggests again the unfortunate position in which the present unequal pressure of our tax and tariff laws has left American shipbuilders. However natural it may have been that the absorption of our naval necessities and the dangers from "neutral" cruisers on the high seas should have caused the almost entire disappearance of our commercial marine during the war, it is essentially unnatural that, after two years of peace, a nation so abounding in constructive facilities should have been unable to make any progress toward floating its flag again on peaceful errands. Not only is it impossible for our shipbuilders to build and equip sailing vessels or steamers for less than twice the cost at which our neighbors of the British Provinces and the naval constructors of European ports can produce them, but ship owners cannot go abroad and purchase without submitting to such difficulties of registration in making them United States vessels, and such custom-house duties and internal taxation as make foreign purchase no relief from the burdens of domestic manufacture. The Shipbuilders' Convention at Portland inaugurated measures to memorialize Congress on this subject, and whether they obtain discriminating help in taxation of materials, or permission to build abroad with free United States registry, or such modification of the navigation laws as shall allow easy transfer of foreign purchases to the rights of American tonnage, or all of these, it is to be hoped that the important national interest which they represent will be recognized as it deserves.

We have more than once urged the propriety of allowing *taxpayers* to elect one branch of the Common Council, in order that they might have something to say concerning the expenditure of money, which they contribute to the public treasury. This suggestion has been denounced as anti-Democratic; yet we see that Mayor HOFFMAN adopts it and gives it a much wider application than we ever dreamed of doing. He withholds his approval from ordinances to pave certain streets until the *property-owners* on those streets give their assent. This is certainly giving property-owners and taxpayers a very large control over the general system of City improvements. The owners of property on Fifth-avenue are no more interested in having that street properly paved than a good many persons who live out of it; yet the Mayor proposes to give them the right to say whether it shall be paved in a particular way or not. The general principle which the Mayor thus recognizes, that property-owners and taxpayers should have a distinct representation in regard to the expenditure of City money, is a good one. But it ought not to be carried too far.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* has a notable article on the "Prussian Campaign of 1866." Anticipatory gossip said that it was from the pen of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who commanded the "Second Army" in the great campaign of Sadowa. Internal evidence disproves this; but it is now known, if not to have been his handiwork, yet to have been written immediately under his direction. The importance of the article is very great, firstly because of its authoritative character, and also as a really valuable contribution to the history of a campaign that is not likely soon to be eclipsed for the brilliancy of its course and the magnificence of its results. It is notable also for the fact that while it exalts immensely the military genius of the Crown Prince, it assails very sharply the generalship of his royal cousin, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who commanded the "First Army" throughout the campaign. The latter is accused of dilatoriness, blundering and incapacity, and the case will stand against him, at least, until his side of the story is heard. This quarrel of the Princes is a very pretty one as it stands; but as the military operations of both of them were under the immediate direction of Gen. VON MOLTKE, we shall have to wait for his memoirs before we are able to do either of them absolute justice.

We Americans are constantly boasting of our wonderful capacity for self-government—which means, we suppose, in its last analysis, the individual power of self-control. We are also constantly showing that the people of other countries, and especially the French, are not possessed of the elements of character which make them capable of self-government, or of enjoying freedom from restraint. In reaching this lofty idea of our own superiority, we are enabled to look with a certain contempt upon outsiders, and to talk patronizingly of the happy time when they will reach our level. Yet take the shocking fact that during the past twelvemonth, with a rigid Excise Law in operation for the greater part of it, the enormous number of 42,600 persons were arrested for being "drunk and disorderly" in this City; and then in addition to this take the statement which was given in a Boston dispatch of yesterday, that "there is no diminution of arrests for drunkenness in Boston since the closing of the bar-rooms" by legal process; and then compare these facts with the following statement from our Paris letter published on Tuesday, giving an account of the state of things in the French capital during these carnival times of the great Exposition: "Neatness, order, decency are everywhere; and if there is anything else in Paris, it does not make its appearance in public. People come out by the hundred thousands—*all the liquor shops of Paris are open; there is no Maine Law; the supply of liquors is unlimited, and not one person is seen drunk.*" What can such a wonderful condition of affairs be owing to?

The total production of the world's quicksilver mines during the past year was about 85,534 flasks, of which the old Almaden of Spain and the Idrian mines of Austria supplied 39,626, while the remainder came from California. But the enormous capacity which our Pacific quicksilver mines have already attained, has, up to the present time, tended rather to depress than to stimulate the trade in that metal. With last year's production, the accumulated stock in all the different markets in the world is approximately 120,000 flasks. But, though it is an article of absolute necessity within the limited range of its uses—as medicine, for the manufacture of philosophical instruments of measure, for the coating of mirrors and, more extensively than all the rest, for the extraction of precious metals from their ores—yet the demand is not materially increased while the supply is growing most rapidly. For many years, the Spanish mines controlled the whole market, but so energetically have the Californian deposits been exploited, especially the New Almaden, which alone surpassed its ancient namesake by nearly three thousand flasks last year, that the market is much more independent than it used to be. The Peruvian mines are dilapidated and almost abandoned; the Austrian are limited in capacity and furnish ores of a low grade; the Spanish Almaden, so long the arbiter of price, is rich in ore but poor in administrative vigor, and the probabilities are that, before many years are gone, the California mines, which have energy added to their great capacity, will monopolize the trade at least of America and the East Indies.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, held for the purpose of finally considering the Attorney-General's opinion on the the Reconstruction Act. It was considered for over two hours, and its points finally approved by a majority of the Cabinet. It will be given to the Press to-morrow afternoon, and will be a very lengthy document. It is understood that the portion now given out will not cover all the points raised under the law, but only the general features, and that the application of the law to the innumerable cases arising under it, each presenting different points, will be left for future consideration. Nothing is positively known further than that he gives a liberal construction to the disfranchising clause, and that he holds there is no power in the act authorizing the military commanders to remove civil officers.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

The President to-day telegraphed to Gen. THOMAS asking him to come to Washington immediately, and rumor has at once connected it with the possible removal or transfer of Gen. SHERIDAN. The king bee of Louisiana conservative radicalism, a well-known politician, is studiously working for this change.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, arrived here to-day, and has been in consultation with the Government counsel in the Surratt case. It is understood that Mr. BINGHAM will take no active part in this case, but the prosecution will nevertheless have the benefit of his knowledge of the facts and his legal ability in its management.

It is believed that the trial of SURRATT will be postponed, as the Government is not fully prepared to proceed with it. The difficulty experienced in gathering witnesses to whom SURRATT made confessions or admissions during his flight through Canada, England, Italy and Africa will be readily appreciated by all intelligent men as a sufficient excuse for the postponement. It is asserted on good authority that the Government will be able at a proper time to convict the prisoner through his own admissions, and that a more complete *exposé* of the assassination conspiracy will be developed on the trial. In this connection it is proper to state that the stories recently published regarding the eighteen spoliated pages of BOOTH's diary are without foundation, and there is no probability that they will ever be brought to light if they ever existed. The Government officers who were engaged in investigating the conspiracy, and who are better posted in the case than any outsiders can possibly be, express the opinion that BOOTH wrote the statements published as his diary with the expectation that they would be published, and it is known that they contain falsehoods. For instance, in the first paragraph he states that he had ridden sixty miles during the night after the assassination, when the truth of the matter is, as developed on the trial, that he had ridden only from the theatre to Dr. MUDD's house, which is but twenty-seven miles. The publicity given to the diary by Gen. BUTLER, and the hints thrown out that it contained matter implicating the President, led to its publication, when Secretary STANTON and other Government officials were desirous of having it rot with the assassin's memory, as they did not think it proper to publish to the world the defamation of Mr. LINCOLN's character which it contained, and the self-glorification of BOOTH, written by himself, for the purpose of adding lustre to his crime. Some of Gen. BUTLER's friends, without authority from him, undoubtedly, have stated that "a gentleman" who was present at Dr. MUDD's house when BOOTH tore out the eighteen pages from his diary, has agreed to furnish them to him, but there is no reason to believe that if such a gentleman exist he will dare to make himself known after two years of concealment and render himself liable to punishment as an accomplice of the conspirators after the fact. He would very soon find companionship with Dr. MUDD at the Dry Tortugas.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee examined but one witness on the Impeachment Investigation, Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, the President's son and Private Secretary, who testified at considerable length. Detective BAKER has been summoned again, and was present to-day, but did not testify. Gen. FULLERTON, now Postmaster at St. Louis, has again been summoned to appear, and arrived here to-day for that purpose.

VIOLATIONS OF THE REVENUE LAWS IN VIRGINIA.

The United States District Court at Richmond adjourned last night by taking a recess until June 4. The Grand Jury presented quite a number of indictments for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, and they will probably add largely to the number on the reassembling of the Court. It is estimated that not one-eigth of the whisky distilled in Virginia and North Carolina pays the revenue tax, and the frauds in the tobacco manufacture are also very large.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO VISIT BOSTON.

The President to-day sent a dispatch to Boston, in which he stated that he could not possibly accept any invitation to visit that city for the purpose of participating in the Masonic celebrations, or for any other reason. He also dispatched to Dr. HAYWOOD, Mayor of Raleigh, N. C., accepting the invitation tendered to him to be present on the 4th prox., when the corner-stone of a monument to be erected by the citizens of that place over the grave of his father will be laid.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 23.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBERY ON DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Gen. GRANT was present to-day at the extraordinary Cabinet meeting called to hear and consider the opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY on the disfranchising clauses of the Reconstruction Act. It is understood that the opinion met with unanimous approval, and that it will this week be furnished to the newspaper Press.

THE POST-OFFICE GAS EXPLOSION.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Postmaster-General to investigate all the facts connected with the disastrous explosion of gas which occurred on the morning of April 12, in the basement of the Post-office building, has just appeared. The explosion, it will be remembered, caused the death of Mr. MOSES, and serious injuries to Mr. DOUBLEDAY and Mr. KENNEDY, clerks in the building. The Committee of Investigation consisted of S. J. BOWEN, Postmaster of this city, and Profs. B. S. HENDRICK and CHARLES G. PAGE. After recapitulating the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses, they say: "In conclusion the Committee feel justified in the verdict that the explosion came from gas from the Stevens machine, which passed through, and leaked from the Woodruff machine in consequence of the opening of its stop-cocks during the night by some person unknown. Postmaster BOWEN considers it to be his imperative duty to state that the testimony taken shows that the storage of any quantity of gasoline or naptha in or about said building is exceedingly improper and dangerous; that in view of the fact that the vapor of such naptha, mixed with atmospheric air in the proportion of one to twenty, forms a material about as explosive as gunpowder, and that it is impossible to prevent the accumulation of such vapor at times when changing the gasoline from barrels to the gas machines, and from leakage, to say nothing of the inflammability of the material. He therefore trusts that an order will be given to remove both the gasoline and machines from the building, and that some other method be resorted to to light both the Post-Office and the Department. If not moved, he believes that at no distant day another explosion, more disastrous in its consequences than that now so much deplored, will follow; and he is unwilling that the responsibility in any wise shall rest with him."

THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.

The Baltimore Board of Trade has addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General, complaining that the interval between the arrival at and departure from the port of New-York of the Brazilian mail steamer is not sufficiently long for the merchants of Baltimore and other cities to receive and answer their letters from Brazil, and asking that measures be taken to secure them equal advantages with those of New-York.

The Postmaster-General, with a view to such an accommodation, has addressed a letter to the contractors, asking them whether any relief can be afforded in the premises.

MASONIC PARADE AND REVIEW.

The Masonic fraternity, in large number, paraded the streets this afternoon, and while passing through the grounds of the Executive Mansion, were reviewed by their brother, the President of the United States. They afterward proceeded to Wall's Opera House, where an oration was delivered by Dr. MACKEY, of Charleston, S. C., when the High Priest elect of the new Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, JAMES E. F. HOLEMED, was installed. Those forming this Chapter were heretofore under the jurisdiction of that of Maryland.

QUARANTINE AT ST. CROIX.

Our Consul at St. Croix, under date of May 1, says: "The quarantine here on vessels from St. Thomas has been raised this day, and unrestricted intercourse between the two islands is again established."

ARMY BULLETIN.

Second Lieut. Robert Carrick, Eighth Cavalry, and Lieut. Kidder, Second Cavalry, have permission to delay in reporting to their regiments for thirty days. Second Lieut. W. H. Campson, Eighteenth Infantry, and J. W. Morgan, Thirty-eighth Infantry, have permission to delay twenty days. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. N. Caldwell, has been detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Louisville, *vice* Brig.-Gen. Burbanks, relieved. Brevet Major J. C. Guorson, Assistant Quartermaster, has thirty days' leave of absence. Second Lieut. Edmund Crawford, Thirty-ninth Infantry, has fifteen days' leave of absence.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer *Monongahela* arrived at St. Thomas on the 12th inst. All well. The steamer *Saco* was at Cape Haytien, all well on board, and everything quiet on the island. The steamer *Peoria* was to leave St. Thomas in a day or two for a cruise around the island of Porto Rico. The steamer *Pawnee* arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 25th April. The United States steamer *Juniata* was to leave in a few days for the United States. Rear-Admiral GODON, under date of April 6, informs his Department that the health of the squadron is good. He was at that date at Montevideo, on his flagship the *Brooklyn*. The *Nipsic* and *Wasp* were at that place. The *Shamokin* was off Buenos Ayres. The *Kansas* was on the coast of Africa.

The French ship-of-the-line *Jean Bart*, practice ship for midshipmen, arrived at Annapolis yesterday.

Detached—Second Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from special duty on the *Richmond*, and ordered to experimental duty on the *Maumee*. Mate Charles J. Murphy has been placed on waiting orders. Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Christopher, been placed on the relieved list. Mate Edward Rickman, of the *Osceola*, has resigned. Acting Ensign C. R. Waite, and Mate John F. Hutchins, been honorably discharged.

GEN. BUTLER AND BOOTH'S DIARY.

To the Editor of the Boston Traveller:

I clip the following from your paper of the 18th:

"Two of the big guns of the impeaching faction have been completely spiked. It has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives that the story which was set agoing by Gen. BUTLER that President JOHNSON corruptly pardoned 193 deserters has not one word of truth in it, and that the story that eighteen pages had been taken from BOOTH's diary is also an invention. Gen. BUTLER must be more careful, or he'll get 'bottled up' again."

Making it a rule never to answer a personal newspaper slander, unless it concerns some public interest, it is generally a safe business either to misrepresent my actions or misinterpret my motives.

To meet false statements of proofs in a grave public accusation, I "break a custom."

As no word of the evidence before the Judiciary Committee has been allowed to be published, how could the editor of the *Traveller* know the statement to be true, that "it has been proved before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives that the story which was set agoing by Gen. BUTLER that President JOHNSON corruptly pardoned 193 deserters has not one word of truth in it?"

On the contrary, it has been put in evidence to the Committee that President JOHNSON, at the solicitation of THOMAS FLORENCE, editor of a rebel sheet in Washington, on the 23d of October, two days before the election in Western Virginia, upon a letter of the Democratic candidate for Congress to the President, that they would vote the ticket, and without any other evidence of their deserving than a letter of a claim agent, who was to have half of their forfeited back pay and bounties for getting the pardon, did pardon unconditionally, with restoration of all pay and allowance forfeited by desertion, 193 men, who stood on the rolls of their regiments marked "Deserters," and some of them charged with deserting to the enemy. It was also proved that the claim agent, who expected to make $30,000 out of the job, paid FLORENCE $1,000 for his share of the plunder.

I know that such testimony was given, because I have a sworn affidavit of the fact, made before the witness went before the Committee, and I have sure means of knowing that the same facts were there testified.

It is true the War Department order, restoring these men, is not dated till the 25th of November, thirty days after election, but the President's order was dated before election, and the Department took thirty days to investigate the case of one man of the 193, who was proved to have deserted to the enemy, and then obeyed the Executive Order, as to the 192. So that no thanks are due Mr. JOHNSON that all these deserters were not restored before the election, as he had ordered to be done without investigation before the election, thereby taking $75 from the fund appropriated to the disabled soldiers and giving it to those deserters and claim agents.

These facts no truthful person has contradicted anywhere.

Again. Let me examine the assertion: "That the story that eighteen pages had been taken from BOOTH's diary is also an invention."

BOOTH's diary has been before the Committee, and eighteen pages are carefully cut out, being the pages down to the very day of the assassination. The only question I ever raised was—when, and by whom, were these leaves cut out?

BOOTH, while hunted for his life, through swamps and byways, after the assassination, would hardly have leisure for such amusement; beside, on horseback, with one leg broken, it might be difficult to get a ruler or straight edge by which to trim the leaves so nicely as it is done.

Everything taken from BOOTH's person was put in evidence on the trial of Mrs. SURRATT, even to a bill of exchange taken out of the same diary, except this diary itself, and the valuable diamond pin which he wore. These alone were kept back. Why, eighteen leaves of the diary and the pin cannot now be found. Until those having had custody of the articles taken from the body can account for all of them, I must be excused from believing the testimony that the articles are all now in the same condition as when found. If the witness can be procured who has got the pin, perhaps he can tell us who has the missing leaves. Upon the whole do you really think the missing leaves are an invention?

As my hand is in, perhaps it will be well to look up the origin of a phrase which uninventive persons have appropriated to themselves.

Your article says "Gen. BUTLER must be more careful or he'll get 'bottled up' again." True, he may be, in the same way as before.

In May, 1864, when operating against Richmond and Petersburgh, Gen. BUTLER received orders from Gen. GRANT to send away all the troops he could with safety spare, to reinforce the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, then about to fight the battle of Cold Harbor. In obedience thereto, Gen. BUTLER sent Gen. GRANT 17,000 picked men of the 25,000 effective men, including black troops, then under Gen. BUTLER's command. Whereupon Gen. BUTLER complained that the necessities of the Army of the Potomac had "bottled him up in Bermuda Hundreds." That complaint was repeated about his headquarters; and, in the very words, will be found to have been published in the correspondence from thence of the NEW-YORK TIMES of that date. Eighteen months afterward Gen. GRANT incorporated the words in a grave official report, without giving, as I have done, the reason for their pertinency, and the phrase thus used by him was deemed a scintillation of genius. The inventor did not think so highly of his own production; however, even a borrowed rushlight shines widely in a thick mist.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Presidential.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a detailed account of the intrigues and manœuvres that are in progress at Washington to secure the nomination of BEN WADE, of Ohio, for the Presidency, or, failing that, for the Vice-Presidency. He says that Judge D. K. CARTTER of the District of Columbia, is foremost in this movement, being especially anxious to defeat Chief-Justice CHASE again, as he did in 1860. In order to get Gen. GRANT out of the way, Judge CARTER, according to this correspondent, recently called upon him, and formally and in his most impressive manner announced to the General that the time had arrived when he must make his decision whether he was willing to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket or not. He told Gen. GRANT that it would not do for him to continue in his padlocked condition any longer; that the people were looking about for the "coming man," and that if he was going to come, it was time that he was coming along. *He told him that he wanted to know explicitly, first, whether he would be a candidate for the Presidency, and if so, secondly, whether he would have any objection to having* BENJAMIN F. WADE *upon the same ticket as candidate for the Vice-Presidency.*

It was noticed that Gen. GRANT gave his traditional cigar an extra twirl in his mouth, and remarked that he was obliged to say that those were rather plain and direct questions. CARTTER did not hesitate to indorse that proposition, and continued to press the question. Gen. GRANT, after a minute's deliberation, said that he really did not feel desirous of becoming President of the United States; that he had been honored and trusted in a degree that was a surprise to himself; and *yet he felt that if the people called upon him to become a candidate for the Presidency of the party that had been for the war for the preservation of the Union, he could not feel that he was at liberty to decline;* and that, as a matter of course, he could have nothing whatever to say, in such a case, as to the second person on the ticket; that, as also the first place on the ticket, was a matter for the wisdom of the people to determine, and he certainly could have no objection to Hon. B. F. WADE, of Ohio. All of which was taken by the Ben. Wade party, represented in this interview by Chief-Justice CARTTER, to mean in so many words, that *Gen. Grant was, and would be, a candidate for the Presidency.* This result has in some degree cooled the ardor of the party, but they are full of life, and cannot be said to have abandoned the field.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Reply of the Allied Governments to the Offer of Mediation from the United States.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, April 11.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, BUENOS AYRES, 30th March, 1867.

To H. E. the Minister Resident of the United States of America, Gen. A. Asboth:

M. LE MINISTRE: I have the honor to reply to Y. E.'s note of the 6th February, ult., in which you deign to communicate to me the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and those (the propositions) which, in consequence of it the President submits to the several parties in the war which the Argentine Republic, the Empire of Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uraguay are waging against the Government of Paraguay, asserting that they do not imply an intervention, but a friendly mediation, by which the United States desire to see reëstablished good faith and harmony among the peoples of South America.

The Argentine Government, after having come to an agreement with its allies, hastens to make known to Y. E. the resolution it has adopted.

As in repeated and constant acts of the Argentine people and Government, the people and Government of the United States will have seen the amity and sympathy professed toward them, and the respect and admiration inspired by their institutions, which the former endeavor to imitate and appropriate, they will not be surprised to know that the Argentine people and Government feel highly flattered by the attention they have deserved, and appreciate very sincerely the brotherly desire to see the evils produced by the war in which the Argentine Republic is engaged put an end to, and to see good faith and harmony reëstablished among the peoples of South America.

The noble and generous step taken by the American people and Government obliges the Argentine Government to enter into explanations that may enable them to appreciate the justice and absolute necessity of the decision it has adopted with regard to the subject that has given rise to Y. E.'s communication.

Paraguay, by a terrible fatality, found itself since the first moments of the South American revolution under the weight of a tyranny which has perpetuated itself up to the present day.

Its policy consisted in shunning the glorious sacrifices imposed upon us by that revolution, and attaining its own emancipation by extraneous efforts, availing itself of the time when other nations were engaged in the struggle, to practice unheard-of acts of violence against our own citizens and their property, to render impossible and prohibit all commerce, and to invade our own territory and towns, laying forcible hands on them and maintaining themselves in that position in consequence of our own civil wars.

After half a century of sacrifices the Argentine Republic succeeded in giving itself a Constitution. It had recognized the independence of the Province of Paraguay, dismembered from the ancient community, without exacting from it the least retribution or any of those conditions which strict justice demanded.

The Argentine Government had grave questions to settle with the Paraguayan Government, arising out of the facts already mentioned, and was engaged in trying to find an amicable solution to them by prudent and conciliatory means.

The Argentine Republic, whose only object was to consolidate peace with its neighbors, and draw closer its relations with them as well as with all other nations, was unarmed, and in order to carry out the idea of employing its rents in promoting the material and moral progress of the country, endeavored to diminish gradually its few remaining forces until they could be reduced to what was strictly needful.

The Paraguayan Government, which for many years back was preparing to do what has been witnessed, and what all understood, increased on the contrary its armaments every day more, until it succeeded in constituting itself into an immense military power, not only capable of defending itself, but sufficient to become an aggressor on its neighbors.

It sought connections among the internal political parties of the Argentine and Uruguay Oriental Republics in order to legitimate its pretensions against these countries, and was making combinations with the object of imposing what solution it pleased to the serious questions pending between it and the Brazilian Empire.

In the most unjustifiable manner, without previous explanation or notice, the President of Paraguay, violating public faith and the practice that obtains among cultivated nations, since a treaty existed by which in no case could war be declared without six months previous notice, invaded our territory by force and treachery, took possession of our war steamers, and committed the most unheard of excesses against persons and property to the extent of carrying off captives several respectable Argentine matrons, who were wives of meritorious officers, and who are still kept prisoners in his camp.

He committed other offences and acts of violence against the Brazilian Empire, and threw out serious threats against the Uruguay Oriental Republic.

These deeds and the dangers they created for the future gave rise necessarily to the alliance against the Paraguayan Government and to the war in which we are engaged.

The allied Governments do not wage war against the Paraguayan nation, but against the Government of Gen. DON FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ. From him has come the spontaneous and wanton aggression of the Argentine Republic, the Brazilian Empire, and the Uruguay Oriental Republic—from him has come the declaration of war, the invasion of the Argentine and Brazilian territories, the attempted invasion of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the acts of hostility and violence against the right of nations, and the war which was preceeded and accompanied by them.

The allied Governments have taken up arms to repel the war brought upon them by Gen. LOPEZ, and after the immense sacrifices of blood and money entailed upon them by this war, they neither can nor ought to consent to its termination unless their rights and their honor be at once vindicated, and unless they can secure for the future a solid and lasting peace with the Republic of Paraguay, availing themselves of this opportunity to solve the various questions that might hereafter be the cause of ulterior misunderstandings.

The personal Government of Gen. LOPEZ has ever been a constant menace to the peace of the River Platte, and has more than once given evident proofs of the violent and aggressive spirit that constitutes the traditional character of its policy, and nobody can ignore that as long as that Government exists, constituted of the same persons and obeying the same influences, peace with its neighbors would always be precarious, the territorial security and the free commerce and navigation of the Paraguay and Alto Parana rivers and their affluents, would continue under the weight of an unceasing menace, and the allied nations would have to maintain themselves in a defensive attitude ruinous to their treasuries, and highly prejudicial to their moral, political and commercial interests.

The allied nations would much prefer to obtain through diplomatic negotiations what they seek by arms, and it would be very gratifying to them that this should be effected through the friendly mediation of the United States Government.

But after what I have just exposed, and having in view the situation in which the belligerents find themselves at present, the Argentine Government is convinced that the Government of the United States will understand that the resolutions (*propositions*) which it has presented in so friendly and brotherly a manner, negative the noble purposes it has had in view.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank not only the Government of the United States, but more especially Y.E., for your constant efforts in favor of peace in the River Platte, which the Argentine Government and its allies eagerly desire should be secured upon a solid foundation.

It is gratifying to me, with this motive, to renew to Y. E. the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

(Signed,) RUFINO DE ELIZALDE.

A Splendid Relic of Revolutionary Times.

There is now on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, corner of Broadway and Prince streets, a magnificent relic of the Revolution, of great value and beautiful workmanship. It is a gold snuff-box, presented by LOUIS XVI., King of France, to Col. JOHN LAURENS, of South Carolina, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, on the occasion of Col. LAURENS' visit to the Court of France as Special Envoy from the United States Government to negotiate a loan. The box is of pure gold, the exterior beautifully enameled and studded with diamonds. The top has a finely executed likeness of LOUIS XVI., set in a cluster of thirty-four diamonds, while the outer circle contains twenty-four diamonds. This beautiful relic has been in the possession of the descendants of Col. LAURENS since his death, and is now the property of one of them, a widow lady, who has lost almost her all by the late war, and who sends this here to be sold, in order to maintain herself and children. It is valued at $10,000. The history attached to the relic is as follows: When Col. LAURENS reached France, although his reception was favorable and encouragement given him that his request would be granted, yet the delays continually interposed by the Minister, the Count DE VIRGINES, afforded little prospect of immediate success. Col. LAURENS, convinced that procrastination would give a death blow to American independence, resolved, in defiance of Court etiquette, to make a personal request of the King. Dr. FRANKLIN, our Minister at Versailles, vehemently opposed his intention, but finding LAURENS firm in his purpose, said: "I most cordially wish you success, Colonel, but anticipate so different a result that I warn you I wash my hands of the consequence." Accordingly, at the first levee, Col. LAURENS, walking directly up to the King, presented his petition, to which he solicited his most earnest attention, and said: "Should the favor asked be denied, or even delayed, there is cause to fear that the sword which I wear may no longer be drawn in the defence of the liberty of my country, but wielded as a British subject against the monarchy of France." His decision met its just reward. Apologies were made for delays, and the Minister gave his serious attention to the matter, and the negotiations were crowned with success.

Messrs. B. & S. have also in their store several articles which formerly constituted a portion of the furniture of the unfortunate MARIE ANTIONETTE. They consist of a casket and table, tete-a-tete set, several vases, card-receivers, &c., all of which are highly and beautifully ornamented with designs executed in porcelain painting, and richly studded with jewels.

Note from Mr. Defrees.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whoever told you that I refused employment to a poor printer whom the President recommended, giving, as a reason, "that the President had no claims on me, and that letters from the White House could have no weight in regard to appointments," as published in the TIMES of the 20th inst., told you that which is not true. Yours, &c.,

JOHN D. DEFREES.

We were "told" it by one of the special organs of the particular wing of the Republican Party to which Mr. DEFREES belongs, and which mentioned it as a special feather in his cap. If it turns out not to be true, Mr. D. may find himself suspected of disloyalty, and what is still worse, of disgraceful subserviency to the President.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW POLICE CAPTAIN.—The Board of Police Commissioners, at their regular session yesterday afternoon, appointed Sergt. ANTHONY J. ALLAIRE, of the Sixth Precinct, to be Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fire Commissioner MONMOUTH B. WILSON. This appointment is an admirable one, as Capt. ALLAIRE has always borne a high reputation in the department. He entered the United States service as Captain in the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers, (Second Metropolitan Regiment) during the fall of 1862, and served in that regiment until the close of the war. The One Hundred and Thirty-third formed a part of Gen. BANKS' expedition, and was afterward merged into the Nineteenth Army Corps. Capt. ALLAIRE was present with his command in the Port Hudson and Red River campaigns in Louisiana, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The Colonel of the regiment—L. D. H. CURRIE—was placed in command of the brigade when the Nineteenth Corps was ordered North, and Col. ALLAIRE was in constant command of his regiment through all the subsequent campaigns of Gens. MEADE and SHERIDAN. While in the Valley of the Shenandoah, CURRIE's brigade was used as the guard to the numerous ammunition and provision trains passing up the valley from Harper's Ferry to the army under Gen. SHERIDAN. While performing this duty Col. ALLAIRE displayed great ability as the entire country was infested by MOSBY's guerrillas, and he was very successful in keeping the trains intact and secure from the rebel partisan soldiery. In entering upon the duties of his new position, Capt. ALLAIRE has the confidence of his superiors and the good wishes of his subordinates, being a great favorite with all who know him. He will be sworn in to-day.

THE LIFE-SAVING COMMISSION.—The Government Commission appointed to examine and report upon all apparatus intended to save life at sea, concluded its labors yesterday. Three hundred and fifty-five different apparatus were examined. The Commission has been in session thirty-nine days, and for about three weeks were engaged out of doors in testing the various inventions submitted to them practically. Before adjourning the Committee adopted resolutions thanking J. D. Jones, President of the Board of Underwriters, for the use of rooms in Wall-street; Prof. Doremus, for lecture and experiments at the New-York City College; Prof. C. W. Cresson, of Philadelphia, for lecture on electricity; Prof. Ames, of the United States Navy; W. W. Vanderbilt, Superintendent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Robert Robinson, Chief-Engineer of the same Company; R. Waddell, Chief-Engineer of the Cunard steamer *Scotia;* W. D. Andrews & Brother, of No. 187 Cherry-street; Fletcher Harrison & Co., North River Iron Works; the proprietor of the Delamater Iron Works; Abraham Insler, machinist of Landsdell's Steam Syphon Works; the Novelty Iron Works; Morgan Iron Works; Capt. Slicer, of the United States revenue cutter *Kankakee;* the North American Steamship Company, and the NEW-YORK TIMES for notices of the Committee's meetings.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN AT THE ST. DENIS HOTEL.—On Wednesday afternoon a gentleman, apparently very ill, arrived at the St. Denis Hotel in Broadway, and applied for a room. He was at once accommodated, and provided with warm water and other necessaries. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the bell of his room was rung with great violence, and on the night porter entering the room he found the occupant in a state of partial insensibility. The necessary medical attendance was summoned, and the physician found the patient suffering from a fit of epilepsy, and apparently dying. The usual remedies were applied without effect, as the patient died soon afterward. Coroner WILDEY was called and an inquest was held over the remains. Dr. S. N. LEO made the *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that death had resulted from congestion of the lungs, caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict in accordance was rendered by the jury. In one of the pockets of deceased was found a printed card, which read as follows: "FR. OHSE, Inspector-General de la Compagnie de Assurances Nationale de Prusse, Steten Prusse." The name "OHSE" also appeared on the baggage of deceased. He was apparently about 45 years of age. The Coroner assumed the charge of the remains until the Prussian Consul could be consulted, and all the effects were handed over to the Public Administrator.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY A THIRD-AVENUE CAR CONDUCTOR.—On Wednesday morning a gentleman stepped on car No. 73 of the Third-avenue line during the rain-storm, and, tendering his fare, demanded a transfer such as is usually given to passengers coming from above the depot—the car being at the time crowded, and the platform unpleasantly wet. To his astonishment his request was answered by a storm of abuse from the conductor—whose name was afterward ascertained to be JOHN MAHONY—and by a declaration that he, MAHONY, "could take down half a dozen such men" as the passenger. The gentleman left the car at the depot to take another, when the conductor followed, and, as is alleged, assaulted him, striking his victim several blows in the face. The policeman on duty at the depot at first declined to arrest the conductor, and it was only upon the remonstrance of a number of passengers that he consented to take him into custody.

CASUALTIES.—On Wednesday evening CATHARINE SCHROVER, aged twelve years, residing with her parents at No. 130 Third-street, was accidentally shot in the leg by a boy named CHARLES LEUECKE, who was playing with a loaded pistol in the street. The child was taken home for medical treatment and the boy was arrested....During Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. JAMES FAGAN, Superintendent of Ward's Island, was driving up Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, his horse took fright and ran away. The vehicle collided with a lamp-post, and the occupant was thrown out, causing severe injuries to his head. Mr. FAGAN was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his residence....GEORGE LESLER, who was employed in pulling down the buildings corner of Broome and Orchard streets, was severely injured on the head by the fall of a chimney. He was taken home to Brooklyn by the Police.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening a very handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC by the New-York Skating Club. Mr. DUPIGNAC was the first Treasurer of the Club, and held that responsible position till the last election, when he declined a renomination. The testimonial consists of an oil-painting of the Club-house as it stood on the Conservatory Lake of the Park when the Club started there, and the vignettes of the officers and Board of Directors of the Club. An appropriate inscription accompanies the painting, and the whole is surrounded by a heavy black walnut frame. The presentation speech was made by Dr. J. A. DIXON, to which Mr. DUPIGNAC responded in a feeling manner. The rest of the evening was spent in social enjoyment, and the occasion will be long remembered by those who were present.

PERSONAL.—The following gentlemen sailed in the steamer *New-York* for Bremen yesterday: Mr. Bogumil Dawison, Mr. W. W. Astor, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile; Bishop Junker, of Illinois; Bishop Rosecranz, of Ohio; Vicar-General Starrs, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Dominic, of Natchez; Rev. T. J. Morney, of New-York. Bishop PURCELL carries with him a silver model of the yacht *Henrietta*, filled with $50,000 in gold pieces, which is intended as a present for the Pope from the citizens of Cincinnati.

TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—MICHAEL SMITH has been appointed clerk in the Tax Collector's office.

From a Farmer's Wife.

Mrs. J. D. Spitzer, Elgin, Ill., writes: "During the past three years I have been using one of your machines. Its sewing in all our clothing, including the heaviest worn by our men-folks while engaged in farming and doing team-work, has proved superior to the best done by hand. *In no case have I known a seam to rip.* Have never broken but one needle. I am greatly pleased with the Willcox & Gibbs Machine and its WORK."—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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A lady remarked, "My hair is quite gray, and I must color it." A friend replied: "The baneful properties of silver, lead, sulphur, &c., which injure the action of the capillaries, and thereby aggravate the cause which you seek to remove, are the principal ingredients in hair-colorers. But if you would *prevent* and *arrest* the INCREASE of grayness use BURNETT'S COCOAINE. This preparation possesses remarkable properties as a nourisher, and is an excellent and cleanly hair-dressing. Millions have attested to the fact. It brings the capillaries into new life by its perfectly healthy action, and renders gray hairs less visible by its embellishing effect. It is in no respect deleterious; is not greasy or sticky, and is entirely free from irritating matter. It imparts a luxuriance to hirsute charms which no other preparation possesses, and its constant use produces a permanent and remarkable improvement, gained at trifling cost."

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

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Milk White in the Moonlight Gleams the glorious Cereus Grandiflora of South America. Brought from thence, it forms the basis of the rarest perfume of the present age—PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." The superiority of this extract is attested by the number of would-be imitations. Be on your guard against them. Their sale is forbidden here by a special injunction. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIED.

AHERN—CLIFFORD.—At St. Paul's Church, corner of 59th-st. and 9th-av., by Rev. Father Young, MICHAEL J. AHERN to Miss MARY T. CLIFFORD, both of this City.

BUSCH—RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., at St. John's Church, Yonkers, PETER BUSCH, Esq., of London, England, to EMILY, only daughter of B. Richardson, Esq., Glenwood, Yonkers. No cards.

CHAMBERLIN—GRAVES.—On Tuesday, May 21, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Wm. O. Matson, D. D., Rector, J. FREDERICK CHAMBERLIN to ANNIE W., daughter of Henry W. Graves, Esq., of Bergen, N. J.

CAMPBELL—MYERS.—At Eureka, Ill., on Tuesday, May 14, by Rev. H. W. Everist, ALEX. C. CAMPBELL, of Liverpool, Eng., (formerly of Londonderry,) to LIZZIE, daughter of the late E. B. Myers, Esq., of Eureka.

GIBBONS—PRIME.—On Wednesday, May 22, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Dr. Howland, Dr. T. P. GIBBONS to HARRIET, daughter of Frederick Prime, of New-Rochelle.

GRIFFIN—LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, May 23, by Rev. S. P. Leeds, CHARLES FRANCIS GRIFFIN to ELIZABETH R., daughter of Mr. Roe Lockwood, of this City.

HOLBROOK—BOLLES.—On Wednesday, May 22, at Grace Church, Newark, by Rev. Mr. Hodges, Rector, assisted by Rev. Dr. Bolles, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Millett, of Philadelphia, Rev. WILLIAM A. HOLBROOK, of Boston, to ELIZABETH PERIAM, second daughter of Enoch Bolles, of Newark.

JEPSON—OAKLEY.—On Wednesday, May 22, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Kimball, J. VIVIAN JEPSON, of Havant, Eng., to MARIA LOUISE, third daughter of the late Charles S. Oakley, late of New-York.

KISSAM—SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, BENJ. T. KISSAM, Jr., of Queens, L. I., to LUCRETIA M., daughter of R. H. Sawyer.

LUTKINS—BLACK.—On Saturday, May 18, by Rev. Dr. Merkle, STEPHEN H. LUTKINS to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Joseph Black, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MACKENZIE—IBBOTSON.—On Thursday, May 23, at Summerfield M. E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. M. Buckley, assisted by Rev. Charles Fletcher, DUNCAN R. MACKENZIE to JULIA, second daughter of Robert Ibbotson, all of Brooklyn.

ROBINSON—LEGGETT.—At the Anthon Memorial Church, on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, AUGUSTUS A. ROBINSON to JULIA BRYANT, second daughter of the late Edward W. Bryant.

SHERWOOD—LEVINESS.—At the Dutch Reformed Church, Greenville, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 22, by Rev. J. H. Pitcher, WM. P. SHERWOOD, of Greenwich, Conn., to ADDIE M., eldest daughter of Amos T. Leviness, Esq., of Greenburgh, N. Y.

STEVENS—KEAN.—In Newark, N. J., by Rev. C. W. Clark, at the residence of the bride's parents, J. WEXLY STEVENS, of Newark, to Miss NELLIE B. KEAN, of the same place.

TAYLOR—HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 23, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, ARCHIBALD TAYLOR to EMMA E., daughter of Hon. George Hall.

DIED.

DOWNS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 22, ROBERT S. DOWNS, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 57 North Oxford-st.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, May 22, GEORGINA EAGLE, wife of Timothy A. Howe, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, George Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral at the Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, May 22, HARRIETTE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Wm. Edward and Sarah Jones, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

The funeral will be at the residence of her father, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, May 23, at his residence, No. 243 West 4th-st., JEREMIAH W. JOHNSON, in the 84th year of his age.

Particulars in Saturday's papers.

JONES.—On Wednesday, May 22, MARY, relict of Wm. Jones, of the City of New-York, in the 89th year of her age, at Nazareth, Penn.

The body will be brought to this City for interment in Greenwood, on Saturday, the 25th inst., from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot, foot of Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock noon. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, May 22, WILLIAM MILLER, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Thos. Miller, No. 100 West 22d-st.

MOORE.—At the residence of Col. James Moore, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, May 23, MARIAN ROSALIE, only child of Thomas and Constance Rosalie Moore, aged 4 months and 14 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity (Episcopal) Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, May 25, at 4½ o'clock.

SEABURY.—On Thursday morning, May 23, MARY, wife of John M. Seabury, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral from No. 191 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services by Rev. Dr. Payn.

☞ Nashville papers please copy.

WOOD.—At Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, May 23, at noon, BETSEY A. WOOD, wife of Walter A. Wood, aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday, May 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WITTICHIN.—On Thursday, May 23, CHARLES ADOLPH, son of Adolph and Josephine S. F. Wittichin, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YARDLEY.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Thursday morning, May 23, LUCRETIA SWAN, only child of Charles B. and Margie T. Yardley, aged 16 weeks.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the 12 M. train from 30th-st. and 10th-av.

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THE PAYMENTS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

May 22, 1867, 10 per cent.	Sept. 2, 1867, 10 per cent.
June 5, 1867, 15 per cent.	Oct. 1, 1867, 10 per cent.
July 1, 1867, 15 per cent.	Jan. 10, 1868, 15 per cent.
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These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

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Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.

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GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NOTICE.
The annual election for Directors of the North American Fire Insurance Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 27th day of May inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 27, 1867.
PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED at a meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh March 20 ultimo, notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the shareholders will be held at Pittsburgh May 25 proximo, at 12 M., to consider such detailed estimates as may be submitted by the Board of Directors for additional equipment and permanent improvements to be made to the railway, and also to determine upon the question of increasing the capital stock for the purpose of raising the necessary means for paying for such equipment and improvements.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Monday the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.
JAMES S. CRAFT, Chairman of Stockholders' Meeting.
G. W. CASS, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 17, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to wit.: William D. Bishop, George B. Carhart, George N. Miller, Abraham R. Van Nest, James J. Roosevelt, Wilson G. Hunt, William W. Boardman, Ezekiel H. Trowbridge and Jonathan Godfrey.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, G. B. Carhart, Esq., declining a reelection, Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, was unanimously elected President of the Company, and George B. Carhart, Esq., was appointed Treasurer, pro tem. of the Company, in place of William Bement, removed.
E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. and as much longer beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.
The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 14th inst., and reopened on the 1st day of June next.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York City, will be held at No. 50 Greene-st. on FRIDAY, May 31, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The annual meeting of the Directors and Officers will be held at the same place and on the same day as the annual meeting of the stockholders, and immediately after said meeting of stockholders. At the same time and place alterations or amendments to the By-Laws will be proposed.
JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, May 21. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111¾	112	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881	111¾	112	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106¼	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119½
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅞	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '65	108	108¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
10-40 Registered	98¾	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115½
10-40 Coupon	99⅜	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	114	114¼
Gold	138⅛	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	113¼	113⅜
August, 7-30	106⅛	106¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	113	113¼

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.
HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.
SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, May 23, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 60 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $6 80 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

FRED'K S. COMSTOCK, JAS. M. WHEELER.
F. S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 15 Broad-st.
Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Interest allowed upon deposits subject to draft at sight.
Particular attention paid to out of town orders.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.
Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO. STOCK.
Five hundred shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held THIS DAY, C. VANDERBILT was elected President; W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer; and R. J. NIVEN Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE
PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital and surplus in Gold........ $1,218,291 86
DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK:
Louis McLane, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.
John B. Newton, Esq., of J. B. Newton & Co.
Wm. T. Coleman, Esq., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
J. G. Kellogg, Esq.
Moses Ellis, Esq., Boston, Mass.
This Company having made the necessary deposit, $75,000, required by the laws of this State, will issue fire policies, payable in Gold or Currency.
New-York Branch, No. 75 Liberty-st.
FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BREWERY, SITUATED IN Brooklyn, in complete running order, supplied with improved artificial coolers, abundance of spring water, so indispensable for Summer brewing, and all other requisites for the business; capacity 60 barrels, with steam power sufficient for double that amount. To an experienced man this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Inquire on the premises, No. 95 Powers-st., Brooklyn.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

$10,000.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been connected with one of the best business houses in the City for twenty years, and having a cash capital of $10,000, would like to connect himself with some house already well established. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,399 New-York Post-office.

CLOTHING STORE IN FULTON-ST. FOR SALE—An old-established house, which has been doing a good business for a number of years. For particulars inquire at No. 201 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.—THANKful for past favors, and trusting to a continuation of the same, I will remind my friends and the public that I continue to make surveys and plans for the improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c., and also take charge of and superintend all branches of the work. I also furnish drain-pipes, drain-tiles, trees, shrubs and all other material of the proper size, kinds and quality required.
OTIS CHICKERING, Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineer, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND VIENna, Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, for traveling, shopping and bridal presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 66 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"LINDENCROFT,"
P. T. BARNUM'S RESIDENCE,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
FOR SALE.
Substantial mansion-house, 50x75; coach-house, barns, greenhouse, gardener's house and six acres of land, highly cultivated; everything perfect; cannot be surpassed; price low; will exchange for City property.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—One and a half miles south of Sing Sing. The house is a good substantial dwelling, standing on a knoll several hundred feet from the road, and contains seven bedrooms, bath-room, parlor, dining and sitting rooms, laundry, and a large and airy kitchen, furnished with a Beebe range, and hot and cold water. Besides these the attic is finished into servants' rooms and closets. The barn is large and commodious. The situation is remarkably healthy, and the view of the Hudson beautiful. There are thirty-six acres of land, one-half wood; the garden is under full cultivation and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and will be sold just as it stands, complete in every department, and at a moderate price. Address J. W. ROBINSON, Agent, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUNTRY RESidence at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.; a delightful neighborhood, with all the advantages of city and country life. The house is 44x48, with piazza on three sides, containing about 20 rooms, furnace, water-closet, &c.
Carriage-house, stable, cow-stable, barn, granaries, icehouse, woodhouse, &c.
The buildings are all of the most substantial kind. The grounds consist of 60 acres, well laid out in garden, lawn, &c.; fruits of all kinds in abundance.
This is one of the best and most desirable places on the Upper Hudson.
For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUN HOTEL, BETHLEHEM, PENN., FOR SALE, FURNISHED—Contains 80 rooms, gas, water and every modern convenience. The town, destined to become the largest in the Lehigh Valley, is known throughout the United States, being on the direct line from New-York to Pittsburgh; five trains to New-York and three to five from Philadelphia daily. The hotel, from which successive owners have realized fortunes, is noted for its cleanliness and homelike comforts. Known as one of the best houses in the country, it offers an investment absolutely without risk. Immediate possession will be given, and the business need not be interrupted. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful country residence of 27 acres, on the Clove-road, Staten Island, one and a quarter miles from either Brighton, Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landing; one hour from Wall-st.; elegant house, containing 19 rooms, all heated by steam; modern improvements, water, baths and closets; lawn and grounds in fine order; choicest fruits of every kind; porter's lodge and necessary outbuildings; immediate possession; furniture can be had, if desired. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 1,261 Broadway.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock at noon of that day:
One million two hundred thousand feet of land on Columbus and Huntington avenues, and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough streets. For terms of sale apply to Boston Water Power Company at Boston, or to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees; large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale.
Apply to
GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester, 2 miles from Harlem Bridge; 24 acres of land, with every improvement, and a very desirable residence for a business gentleman. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, TWO miles from Peekskill depot; 25 acres under high cultivation; Gothic house, 40x45 feet; 10 rooms, cellars and attic; excellent water, large barn and outbuildings; everything in perfect order; possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to KING & LATHROP, Attorneys, &c., No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT BOILING SPRING, N. J., 33 minutes from New-York by Erie Railway, a fine new country house, 10 rooms, slate roof; lot 150x400 feet; a very choice location, on high ground, good neighborhood and very desirable for New-York business men. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE SEA SHORE, ON Staten Island, one hour from the City, a pretty cottage, pleasantly located, with half an acre of ground, and more land if desired; in vicinity of schools and churches; price, $5,000; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A NICE TWO-story and extension house, fine well, barn and hennery, two acres of land, fruit, &c.; will be sold very cheap by J. A. LYDECKER, No. 395 Canal-st., People's Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Roseville, N. J., nine miles from New-York, on M. and E. R. R., comprising seven lots of grounds, with fruit, and a good house containing twelve rooms and bath-room. Apply to C. L. SMITH, No. 42 Park-place.

A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, WITH ORnamental grounds, fruit, shrubbery, &c., and about an acre of land, at West Farms, Westchester County; a most desirable and beautiful home. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Nyack, on the Hudson, a cottage, with seven rooms and half an acre. Address C. H. RUTHERFORD, No. 86 William-st., New-York City.

500 PIEDMONT, VA., IMPROVED farms for sale, rating in price from $5 to $20 the acre. For particulars apply to A. P. SMITH & CO., Office No. 162 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH SIX ACRES of land, on Staten Island; price $5,000; $3,000 can remain. Apply to W. L. HINDS, with H. B. Claflin & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open Board of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
The said act contains the following provision:
"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.
NOTICE.
Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.
The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York arising therefrom."
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WORKINGMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION.
Each Union of workingmen in New-York and vicinity is requested to send three delegates to No. 267 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 15 proximo, to consider the putting of the Eight-Hour Law into operation.
By order of the Workingmen's Union.
JOHN ENNIS, President.
JOHN REID, Chairman of Committee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 5th-av., below 34th-st., an elegant house on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. Price for house and furniture, $65,000.
This is a rare chance to purchase a strictly first-class house at a reduced price. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 23 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A MEdium-sized brick or brown-stone house in a good location, for which half cash will be paid and the balance in ready-made clothing, which may be selected from a wholesale stock at cost price. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting of three lots of land, a fine three-story house, 22x56, with all modern improvements; a good stable and beautiful garden; immediate possession. Apply to CHARLES RUSTON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON BOORMAN-PLACE, A VERY fine four-story high-stoop house, in a fine neighborhood, complete in every respect; possession Nov. 1. Price $24,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av. and No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 272 East 10th-st. Lot 25x100; rents for about $2,500. Price $21,000. Also, fine corner property on 2d-av., 32x150, cheap. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—Must be sold for cash. One of the best views of the park west. Apply to GEORGE S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in 53d-st., west of Broadway, cheap. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—ONE ENTIRE block fronting Mount Morris-square. Apply to
GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT, ONE OF the most desirable private residences in the place; located on the cliff, with superior grounds and outbuildings; fruit in great abundance. Rent, including gardener's wages, $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—PLEASantly situated near village of Newtown, Long Island; 12 rooms, bath and water-closet, ice-house, filled; two large vegetable gardens; plenty of small fruits and shade trees; immediate possession. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS T. WALKER, 18 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, at Flushing, a desirable and convenient mansion, within five minutes of railroad station; fine stable, carriage-house, cow-stable, 1½ acres of land, fruits, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; good lawn; rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—REASONABLE, TO A RESPECTAble couple without family, two large, clean, airy rooms on the second floor of a private house in the 7th Ward, between East Broadway and Grand-st.; references given and required. Apply by letter to H. G. F., Station B, Grand-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLand, for three or four months from 15th June, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, 2½ acres of land, and fine view of the bay and surrounding country. Apply to S. SMITH, No. 26 Broad-st., or HADDEN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, now being finished, with all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by June 15; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAMES MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE a new house, finely situated on Park-st., five minutes' walk from railroad depot; near churches and schools; one hour from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Rent, $700; price $7,000. Apply to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-st.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

STABLES TO RENT—39TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.; 5th-av., near Fifth-avenue Hotel; 13th-st., near Broadway; 5th-av., near 19th-st.; 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 18th-st., near 5th-av.; 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET UP TO May 1, 1868.—The house at the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.; immediate possession given; entrance in 21st-st. Apply to BUCKHAM & SMALES, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, with grounds and stable; has abundance of fruit; beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson River, in the Highlands. Terms moderate. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON LAKE Mahopac, at the southwest end, near Dean's Hotel, one of the finest places on the lake, about 3 acres, with full dockage privilege; rent $500, or for sale for $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—AT NEW-ROchelle, on Lather's Hill, a few minutes from depot, a small cottage and garden, charmingly furnished. Apply, by mail, to New-Rochelle or on the premises, to R. W. GULAGER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET.—WE have some very desirable country seats furnished, for season or year. For printed list apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 733 BROADWAY—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished front parlor and bedroom, well adapted for a gentleman and his wife; possession immediately. Inquire of Mme. GENTIL, up stairs.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS A FURnished cottage, nearly new, eight rooms; seventeen miles from Central Park, and one and a half from depot. Address A. M. B., Whiteplains.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE, 154x156, JANE-st.; has stalls for 31 horses, and five rooms for families; rent $1,000 per year. R. O. DELONG, on the premises.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR ON the first floor; also an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, to gentlemen, at No. 66 Amity-st., three blocks from Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO RENT, THE HANDsome, light and airy lofts of the building No. 731 Broadway, near 8th-st.; possession at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—SIX GOOD ROOMS, WITH PRIVILedge of bath and back kitchen. Inquire WM. CHANDLESS, corner Palisade-av. and Fulton-st., West Hoboken, N. J.; rent $250 per year.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—SEVeral superbly furnished houses to rent on and near 5th-av., to first-class tenants. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—A TWO-STORY house containing thirteen rooms, with two acres of land; within easy walking distance of Vanderbilt Landing. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly, to gentlemen, at No. 110 East 22d-st.; references exchanged.

TO LET—TWO LARGE SQUARE ROOMS, FURnished, to young gentlemen; rent $5 and $6 each per week. Apply at No. 312 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 29TH-ST. TO let for four months, at $750 for the term. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ONE BLOCK FROM 5TH-AV., A FRONT suite of rooms to let, nicely furnished; entirely new; house private. Call for two days at No. 135 West 23d-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A NEAT FURnished house; $125 per month. Apply to W. H. HARRIS, real estate agent, Montclair.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—PART OF the three-story house (reserving the second story) No. 16 Douglas-st., near Court-st. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE LET TO gentlemen, en suite or singly, at No. 110 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A DWELLING IN this City, desirable neighborhood, on terms payable semi-annually, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 705 Post-office, one week.

WANTED—TO HIRE, BY A LAWYER, PART of an office or a small room in a suite. Address L. L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE ONLY, ONE or two rooms, bedroom and closets, not in a tenement-house. Address O. E. B. B., Box 1,604 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, New-Jersey.—The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. The hotel will be opened on the 15th of June. One cottage to let, with board in the hotel.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN., 51 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad. The above house is now open for the reception of Summer guests. Fine fishing and bathing.
P. DEAN CAMQUE, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY located on the seashore, at Keyport, N. J., 20 miles from New-York, now open. Apply to Dr. KENT, No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WILLOW HAVEN.—THIS DELIGHTFUL Summer retreat, thirty minutes distant, opens thoroughly refitted June 1. S. A. TALIAFERRO, Proprietor. Reference, B. L. Crans, No. 71 Broadway, Room 28.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs—Two elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Pleasant and well-furnished rooms, separate and connecting, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; good table; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A SECOND floor, consisting of four handsome rooms, furnished, in 24th-st., near 5th-av., will let them with or without board; references exchanged. Address E., Station G, New-York.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated by a private family with a second floor front room and partial board, near 2d-av. Address BOARD, Station D.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A front parlor and bedroom, with or without board, on second floor of house No. 145 East 58th-st.; to be seen Friday, the 24th, from 9 to 11.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 45 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, in a private family, can be had for gentlemen and families on application.

NO. 17 GREAT JONES-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors, handsomely furnished, to let without board, to gentlemen only. Reference required.

THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board at No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, near the ferry.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET, with or without board, at No. 26 Madison-st.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 5.—HANDSOME rooms, with board, for a family or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single persons, can find pleasant accommodations where there are a few select boarders; situation healthy; house large and airy; salt water bathing; distance 2½ hours by New-Haven Railroad; references exchanged. Address S. D., Station E.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORTHAMPTON, Mass., in a private family; five or six adults can be accommodated with board for the Summer and Autumn; references exchanged. For particulars address E. S., Box No. 45 Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS with board in a farmhouse at Boundbrook, can be obtained from June 1; location delightful. For particulars inquire at No. 347 West 22d-st.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—IN A PRIVATE family; new house, beautifully and healthfully located; four minutes from railroad station, and one hour from New-York; two fine spacious rooms to accommodate two couples; children will not be taken. For further particulars address Box No. 4,748 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Morrisania; house pleasantly located; terms $20 per week; less if permanent. Address F. W. B., Box No. 1,710 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE (EPIScopalians) may find good rooms and board in a private family, within 40 minutes of the City by boat. Address L. M., Station D Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
CARRIAGES
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS
for cash or approved paper.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN.—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout; horse is stylish and perfectly gentle; a good road horse, and splendid under the saddle; can trot in 3¼ minutes, and will improve by proper handling; color dark bay; age between 7 and 8 years; *William Tell* stock; the carriage is of Wood & Brother's make, full seated for two persons; shifting top; has been run but a short time and cost $500; harness and whip are both good, having been but little used. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase a stylish turnout at a sacrifice, as the owner has no use for him. Apply to W. & T., No. 14 John-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—DARK BAY MARE, LARGE black mane and tail, five years old, 15¼ hands, Hambletonian stock; trots a mile in 2:36; perfectly kind, sound, gentle, and a nice saddle mare; stands before steam cars without tying. Can be seen at Cain's Distillery, East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., New-York; can be seen till sold.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW AND SECOND-hand top and no top wagons (warranted) cheap; gentlemen can do well by calling, before purchasing elsewhere, at COOPER'S light carriage manufactory, No. 103 Charles-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CROSS TEAM, sorrel and black, young, long tails and manes, 15¼ hands, warranted. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st., or at No. 39 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND LIGHT VICtoria or park pheton for one horse, in good order and at moderate price. Address Box No. 2,019 New-York Post-office.

ELEGANT SIX-SEAT PHAETON, LATest style, by Lawrence, nearly new, to be sold at Seymour's Stables, corner 6th-av. and 43d-st.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices, At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent Secretary bedsteads cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and has several years' reference from family in this City, with whom she has lived in both capacities. Inquire at No. 53 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; no objection to the country; four years' City reference from one family. Apply at No. 223 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 274 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for experienced cooks, children's nurses, housemaids, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses and good thorough plain cooks, whose references are of the highest order, to the first Brooklyn families. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit children's dresses and do family sewing in general; would be willing to take charge of one or two grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her late employer's. Apply at No. 144 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has two years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress in a family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 50 Vandam-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fine washing; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman fully competent, having served in that capacity the last ten years; has best City references. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, 229 East 18th-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman to take care of a baby or grown children, or do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady as governess or companion to a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 275 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS is desirous of procuring a family's washing, or that of a few gentlemen, at her own house; does fluting neatly; is thoroughly capable in all particulars of her calling; reference satisfactory. Call on or address Mrs. McKOEN, No. 396 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 13.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, living now with her parents, in this City, a situation as governess or lady's companion in an American family; has been educated in one of the first schools of Paris; has experience as a teacher and can give good reference. Address Mlle. A. A., No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman a situation as nurse; can take a child from its birth, or would take charge of one or two children; is a good needle-woman; best City references. Call for two days in the hoop-skirt store, No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by a very respectable young woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and dress ladies' hair; is very kind to children; good City reference given. Call at No. 239 Hudson-av., near Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; works on Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine and ladies' plain dresses; reference from last place. Call at No. 241 East 19th-st., corner 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups and poultry, bread, cake and pastry; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. None but a private family need apply at No. 275 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as child's nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; can take charge of an infant; has good testimonials; has lived six years in a gentleman's family in the country. Call at No. 579 8th-av., corner 41st-st., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook; understands English and American styles of cooking; no objections to the country; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 5 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 69 Sackett-st., near Van Brunt-st. Brooklyn; call at the basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and laundress; is competent; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has been three years at her last place, and can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with children; no objection in going a short distance in the country; City reference. Can be seen at 348 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to take care of growing children and do fine sewing, or would do chamberwork and fine sewing. Call at or address No. 223 West 42d-st., in the store. Has good reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a lady of long experience; Summer hotel preferred; best of reference as to capacity and good character; a widow, without incumbrance. Address A. B. C., Station D.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers; young girls of all nations. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INtelligent young woman, who is experienced in the care of children, as nurse and seamstress; is also capable of assisting with their lessons; has the best of City reference. No. 165 West 18th-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A TIDY COOK, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook in the City or country for the Summer; makes excellent bread and pastry; will do the coarse washing. Call No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to do chamberwork and sewing or waiting; would wait on a lady; is neat and smart about her work; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, who can take the place of laundress or general houseworker, a situation either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 428 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; has good City references; willing to go to the country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; and has the very best of City reference; willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; has been in the business for the last twelve years; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 94 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; is a good family baker; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 337 Mott-st., between Bleecker and Houston, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY French woman, as first-class cook in a small private family. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objections to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 Bedford-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, to go to Europe with a family; best recommendations; can dress hair, &c. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman for City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; not particular regarding wages. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman (an American) to sew and take care of children. Address S. A., or apply at No. 177 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 26 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 403 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call in the bakery No. 427 3d-av., corner of 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework, chamberwork, or take care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S New Office, No. 330 4th-av., (late 311 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman; no objection to the country; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Apply to M. P., for two days, No. 18 West 18th-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion by a chambermaid and waitress, who can take the place of general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a Summer-house or private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, with good reference, as chambermaid and waitress, in the City or country. Call at No. 167 West 13th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; takes care of the dining-room and silver; excellent City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 430 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or child's nurse; is a plain sewer; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 628 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call No. 128 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 505 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman and assist at washing and ironing if required; best of references given. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to go in the country with a family, or travel as lady's maid or nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Scotch woman; understands French cooking. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 477 5th-av., corner 41st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, a native of Dublin, but lately landed, as storekeeper, has a thorough knowledge of the grocery and provision trade; has no objection to the country; a comfortable home more an object than salary. Apply or address S. O. N., No. 11 Grand-st., Jersey City, for a week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has five years City reference from her last place. Call at No. 506 East 14th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do plain sewing or chamberwork, or to take care of children in a private family. Can be seen at No. 6 Livingston-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse; is kind and obliging. Call at No. 331 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG GIRL, A DRESSMAKER, wants a few more customers to work for by the day; perfectly understands cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, back room.

TO ANY FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE.—A young Protestant woman, who has lived in Europe, wishes to go again as nurse or lady's maid; she has the best testimonials from her employers. For further particulars inquire at No. 38 Park-place.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st., has the best class of domestics for City and country. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE WET nurses want situations at the Nurses' Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; will go for small wages for getting a steady place; City or country, or any part of the United States; can write a good hand and keep simple accounts, and is willing to make himself generally useful around the house. Any one wanting him on trial and if he is not the right kind of man, will ask no pay for his time; good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young married couple, no family, not long from England, in a first-class family; the woman to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; the man as coachman and groom; very best of testimonials from this City and the old country; no objection to City or country. Apply or address G. W., for three days, No. 10 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A very strong and healthy young man, just arrived; understands the care of horses and driving, and all kinds of farm work—plowing, mowing, sowing, &c.; will be found a strong and good man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single, sober, steady and industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening; can milk; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has 14 years of the best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of carriages and the proper treatment of horses; also a good driver; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address C. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN about a gentleman's place by a very respectable young Englishman; understands the care of horses, driving, milking cows, working in garden, &c.; will be found a trustworthy and obliging servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages, and the proper treatment of horses; also a good driver; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. R. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a Scotch Protestant single man, who is competent to take charge of any gentleman's stable; will be found very obliging, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Address R. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver, and has the best of City reference. Address B. S., No. 35 West 29th-st., at Stilling's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man with first-class references; is willing to make himself generally useful in either City or country. Call or address for two days, J. S., No. 90 West 26th-st., or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from his employers. Can be seen at Cable's, No. 50 4th-av. Inquire for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a competent man, who understands his business in all its branches; has good references from last employers. Call on or address J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener, and can milk; is civil and obliging, and can furnish first-class reference as to sobriety and capability. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who perfectly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; will go to the country; has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as a coachman; is careful and obliging; understands all about horses and harness; would make himself generally useful. Call on or address J. G., No. 57 West 16th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; first-class City reference; leaving on account of his employer moving from the City. Address T. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as groom and coachman, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class gardener. Those who are in want of the same, and are willing to give first-class encouragement address J. O., Box No. 204 *Times Office*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man, as coachman; can give eight years' reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as groom, or groom and coachman; would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place, country preferred. Address T. B., Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman (single) as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful, with best of City references. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation in that capacity; is capable, willing and obliging, and can come highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good plain gardener; good reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of long experience; would have no objection to make himself useful; good City reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a most respectable young man, having best City reference. Call or address G. H., No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; no objections to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at Louden's harness-store, 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.—A situation wanted by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, to run a pipe machine or rolling mill, or to take the entire charge of a lead factory; no objection to go to any part of the United States; reference given. Address H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for three days.

A MAN AND WIFE, WOULD LIKE A gentleman's house to take the charge of for the Summer months. Any family wishing such can see them by calling at No. 148½ East 24th-st.

TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.—A YOUNG man who has served nearly three years at carriage painting, wishes to finish his time in a good establishment. Address T. CLARK, No. 69 West 28th-st., City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in double-entry bookkeeping and foreign transactions; references unquestionable; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address SEMPER FIDELIS, Box 3,809 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a banker's or broker's office; is a good penman; salary no object until worthy of it; references unexceptionable. Address O. P. Q., Station D.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—THE friends of a young man of active business habits, undoubted integrity and competent as assistant bookkeeper and confidential clerk, are desirous of finding a situation for him where salary and promotion will depend on his merits. Can give first-rate references and security. Fifty dollars will be paid for information that will lead to an engagement in a good house. Address W. M. F., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED—FOR ALL NEW INventions and patent medicines; satisfactory references given if required. Address THAD. C. ANDREWS, Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

WANTED—A CAREFUL, TEMPERATE, MIDdle-aged man to take care of horse and carriage, and act as driver for the Summer; if satisfactory might engage for a longer period. Address, with reference, H. W. T., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $5, $2.0 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE; ONE WHO speaks good French (a Parisian preferred) and can bring good recommendations can obtain a good place and high wages, by applying at No. 124 5th-av., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN AS agents for a genteel out-door business in Brooklyn, New-York, Williamsburgh, Hoboken or Jersey City. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN AMERICAN boy, 15 or 16 years old; one residing with his parents in Brooklyn preferred. Address in own handwriting, D. PERKINS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress; none need apply without the best of City references. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning at No. 132 5th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN; Protestant or colored and single preferred. Address, stating age and references, Box 4,675 Post-office.

AGENTS—SMART, EDUCATED BUSINESS men wanted to sell KELLOGG'S U. S. MERCANTILE REGISTER. Has no competition. See advertisement under Publications. T. D. KELLOGG, No. 126 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PERREIRE........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO..........ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, May 25
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON...........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS........$120
SECOND-CLASS........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI....May 29
ALEPPO....June 5
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, (NEWLY REfitted,) of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......May 25
ETNA..............WEDNESDAY.....May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....June 1
EDINBURGH......WEDNESDAY.....June 5
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......June 8
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $36. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.
STEERAGE TO LIVERPOOL, $25 CURRENCY.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND, CUTTING......SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS......SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE......SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON......SATURDAY, June 15
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, May 25.
ACADIA, LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY........June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, May 30
EAGLE............GREENE....THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA........BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway, Two doors above Wall-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES....June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR....June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....June 1.
MINNESOTA....June 15.
CHICAGO....June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.
CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During continuance of present dull season the departures of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
TUESDAY, May 28, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
N. B. Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—A first-class steamer of the above line, or of the People's Line, will be dispatched EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, will follow the EMILY B. SOUDER.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow June 1.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, May 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

MOBILE GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 25, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella Presbitero Enrique C. Riley de Santiago de Chile, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitándolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR Refrigerator, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, sole manufacturer for New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
During the races at Jerome Park special trains will be run on this road as follows, leaving 42d-st. at 1:30 and 2 P. M., (on WEDNESDAY, 22d, THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th,) returning immediately after the races are over.
Fare for round trip, 75 cents.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
MAY 20, 1867. General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train same as before.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. Second edition for May now ready.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 22, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, May 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, May 24, 7 A. M.	Friday, May [illegible] A. M.
Saturday, May 25, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 23, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 27, 10 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—For Albany, and Troy, and all points north and east, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.
N. B.—This is the cheapest, pleasantest and most direct route for Saratoga and Lake George, and, via railroads and lake steamers for Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, North Adams, Cambridge, St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate stations. Tickets sold, baggage checked, and state-rooms engaged at the principal hotels and offices on the wharf.

MAY—1867.
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st.....4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d...7 A. M.
Friday 24th.....7½ A. M.	Thursday, 23d....10½ A. M.
Saturday, 25th....11½ A. M.	Friday, 24th......10½ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLlege Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip for the above places EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 9 A. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th st., each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3½; New-Rochelle, at 4 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. B. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED FRENCH PROTestant lady as teacher in a family school. Address H., New-York *Observer* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARPETS—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, a large and fine assortment of velvet, Wilton, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, elegant gilt frame French plate pier mantel and oval mirrors, black walnut marble-top centre-tables, rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel, green, blue and crimson reps, rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., extension dining-tables, chairs, buffets, side-tables, china crockery, glassware, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Large assortment of rustic work, viz., sofas, chairs, tables, flower and fish stands, side brackets, &c.
Mahogany frame billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

HENRY B. HERTZ, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, May 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 189 Broadway, consisting of rich solid rosewood, walnut, oak and other parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of every description, all made up for first-class City trade, and fully warranted, offering a rare opportunity to purchase really fine furniture at auction prices. Goods now on exhibition, and catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, at the private residence No. 9 West 39th-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Belter & Co., and other first-class makers.
AXMINSTER CARPETS, VELVET and BRUSSELS do., BLUE SILK CURTAINS; CARVED BLACK WALNUT DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY do., &c., &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.:
About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅞ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

FIFTIETH AUCTION SALE.
85,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS
of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
5,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J., for Newark, Paterson and other places on the line of the Morris Canal.
The rates of transportation from Washington will be made known at the time of sale.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 28,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF PETER L. BOGART, DECEASED:
4TH-AV.—4 lots of land west side 4th-av., commencing at the northwest corner 80th-st.
80TH-ST.—9 lots of land, whole front north side 80th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
MADISON-AV.—3 lots of land east side Madison-av., commencing at the northeast corner 80th-st.
4TH-AV.—1 lot of land west side 4th-av., 25 feet 6½ inches north 75th-st.
Maps and particulars at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots, situate at Hoboken, within a short distance of the ferries. The location is healthy and easy of access. The horse-cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curbs and gutters are set, and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.
HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.
GARDEN-ST.—11 lots east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON ST. MARK'S-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Theodore Gentil, Esq., executor of Ernest Girard, deceased, viz.:
ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—The very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 50 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) south side, 200 feet east 2d av.; house 25 by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains the conveniences; lot 25 by 89 feet 6 inches.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomh30

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Friday, May 24, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
2,030 boxes fresh Sicily Mountain Oranges.
2,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Volunteer*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
(For account of whom it may concern,)
300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.
By THEALL & BROTHER, on SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF SCHUYLKILL, PENN.—The Belmont Coal Mining Company will offer at public sale, at the Pennsylvania Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 29th day of May, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., all their real estate, situate in the townships of East Norwegian and Blythe, in the County of Schuylkill, aforesaid, being the whole of the "Belmont Tract," containing 626 acres, and the undivided half of the "Hubley Tract," containing 296 acres.
Terms and conditions made known at the sale.
For further particulars apply to THOMAS R. BANNAN, at Pottsville, or to GARDINER G. HUBBARD, at Boston. By vote of the Company.
GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Clerk.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a rosewood piano, superb Axminster carpets, parlor suites, bedding, &c., &c. Particulars to-morrow.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, May 25, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
2,000 bbls. PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their Pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.
The Pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full headlined and bungs sealed.
2,559 barrels first-quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.
30,000 pounds RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
150,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, for furnishing FRESH BEEF in such quantities as may be required from day to day at Forts Columbus and Wood, New-York Harbor; for the former post from June 3 to Nov. 15, 1867; for the latter from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867.
The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.
Bidders will please state in their proposals at what price they will furnish CORNED BEEF—should any be required—it being limited to equal proportions of Plates, Navels and Briskets.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must have his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:
We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.
(Names of guarantors.)
Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. *Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it, and the guarantors, to the extreme penalty of the law.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Any other information desired by those proposing to bid will be furnished on application at this office.
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island and City Prison. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with two FIRE-ALARM BELLS, each to be of the weight of 5,000 pounds, and cast, at option, from the bell at present in the City Hall Park, or of metal equal in quality thereto—the bells to be warranted with proper use for one year, and replaced without charge in the event of breakage within that period. The bells to be placed in position and old ones removed, one at the Union Market Tower, the other at such place as may be designated by the Commissioners, and striking apparatus for each to be altered and arranged as may be necessary in order to properly complete the work. Bidders will state the price per pound to be charged for the new bells, and the price per pound to be allowed for the old metal in bells now in the City Hall and Union Market Towers, as well as the price to be charged for hanging, removing and alterations, and the time required for execution of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
Proposals must be addressed "Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, New-York City, "Proposals for Fire-Alarm Bells."
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following named musical instruments, viz.: Two E flat cornets, one E flat alto, one B flat tenor, one E flat tuba, one baritone, one pair cymballs, Turkish; one D clarionet, one E flat clarionet, six small drum heads, three small drum cords, three bass drum cords. The brass instruments to be with rotary valves.
The above-named instruments are to be plain but good, and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
For further information inquire at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the articles can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-street, at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-street, until 4 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 25, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-street, from Fulton-street to Second-place, with trap blocks, Nicholson and other improved pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, May 3, 1867

BLOEDES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.—Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 64 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½; EVENING AT 8.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT'S CELEBRATED DRAMA of the
OCTOROON,
received at each representation with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
VISIT THE MUSEUM.
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
(the only living specimen on exhibition,)
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, 27th, Miss LEO HUDSON will appear as MAZEPPA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 24, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, in consequence of a FULL REHEARSAL being required for the GREAT AND EXTENSIVE CHANGES to be made in the SCENERY, BALLET COSTUMES AND TABLEAUX of the BLACK CROOK on MONDAY EVENING, May 27.
SATURDAY NIGHT, May 25, THE BLACK CROOK as usual.

FRENCH THEATRE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 24 and 25, last two nights of the engagement of MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH.
When will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.
Othello..........................Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough
Iago...............................Mr. J. Newton Gotthold
SATURDAY EVENING,
Benefit of Mr. Fairclough.
OTHELLO.
Iago..........................Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough.

THE FOURTH GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
Will be given at Irving Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 24.
The following distinguished artists have been engaged: Mrs. Marie Abbot, Soprano; Miss Agnes Perring, Soprano; Miss Laura Perring; Miss Florence Rice, Contralto; Mr. J. Ernest Perring, Tenor; Mr. Fred. Steins, Baritone; Mr. J. Ernest Perring, Conductor.
Tickets (each of which entitles the holder to a present,) can be obtained at the different sub-agencies throughout the City, at Irving Hall Box Office on the evening of the concert, and at the principal office, No. 718 Broadway. GEO. W. HOLMES & CO., Managing Directors.

STEINWAY HALL.
THIRTY-NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 26.
L. F. HARRISON..........................DIRECTOR
Second appearance of the favorite Contralto,
MME. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the celebrated Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. G. MATZKA, Conductor, and
THEO. THOMAS' Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN..........................Manager
T. CONDRON..........................Proprietor
The terror-inspiring JAPANESE TROUPE every night. Too Late for the Train—Upper Ten Thousand—Columbia Polka—Hop-light-loo—New Songs, &c., forming the best entertainment in the City.
Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
The members of the Dramatic Company will please assemble THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in the Theatre to arrange for the opening on the 3d proximo.
H. R. BROWN, Secretary.

LUCK AND PLUCK.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD has kindly volunteered to deliver his celebrated and instructive lecture, *Luck and Pluck*, in aid of Southern Masons, at the Cooper Institute MONDAY EVENING, May 27. Doors open at 7; commence 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the theatres and ministrels can be secured "six days in advance" at the St. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket Office.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
FRIDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., a purse and stake of $600, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. Whalebone; Owner's b. s. Gen. McClellan; Carpenter's b. g. Jack Lewis; A. Patterson's bl. g.; H. Howe's ch. g. Quicksilver; B. Jackman's s. s. Berger; Owner's g. g. Canaan; A. Hyward's g. g.
SAME DAY—A purse and stake of $350, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. M. Roden's b. m. Lady Allen; B. Dahle's b. m. Lady Kendle; W. Borst's bl. g. Rossia.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

THE RACES! THE RACES!—THE SHORTest and speediest route to Jerome Park. Horse-cars leave Harlem Bridge every five minutes during the day, connecting with the 2d and 3d-av. railroads, and with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music-schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—SIXTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
received by densely crowded audiences with the most ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
THE PRISONER'S MARCH.
THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE.
THE FALLS OF THE CANAGUGA.
THE ASCENT OF THE CRAG.
THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT.
THE GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
THE GRAND SCENE ON BROADWAY.
THE NEWSBOYS' DANCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
All hailed with the heartiest evidences of approval.
TREASURE TROVE AGAIN TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Third week of the brilliant Sisters, Miss SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, assisted by a full company of New-York favorites.
This week, the great joint bill of
FRA DIAVOLO AND CINDERELLA,
with Sophie, Irene and Jennie, assisted by T. L. Donnelly, Welsh Edwards, J. C. Dunn, Mrs. Wright, Lizzie Davey, and entire company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents. Grand matinee on SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..................Mr. Lester Wallack
Boucicault's last and most triumphant success, entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Admission, 50 cents.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, May 24, 1867.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. JAS. H. HACKETT.
Last night but one of Shakespeare's great play,
KING HENRY IV.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONS. MALLETT; HIS LAST LEGS.
MONDAY—LUCILLE WESTON; EAST LYNNE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor..................Mr. W. B. Freligh
BENEFIT OF MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
THREE PIECES. Mr. PROCTOR as VIRGINIUS and the IRISH CHAMPION. Mrs. W. G. Jones as Virginia and Lady Ellen. Farce of WILLFUL MURDER.

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514 BROADWAY. 514
Comic Pantomimes of ROYNINOT.
The wonderful
JAP-ON-KNEES.
Grand ballet and other entertainments.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE
will appear
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $8 and $15.
Matinees—$1 to all parts of the house.

IRVING HALL.
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI.
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
previous to his departure for Europe.
MONDAY EVENING, May 27, 1867.
The following artists have generously consented to assist:
Signora ORTOLANI, prima donna, from the Academy of Music.
Madame ANNA MARTINEZ, Soprano—her first appearance; Signor ANTONUCCI, Basso; Signor ORLANDINI, Baritone; Signor ALBANO, Harpist; Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Pianist.
Signor ROSA..........................Conductor
Tickets One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Under the direction of L. F. HARRISON.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
Commencing on MONDAY, June 3 to continue one week—nine performances.
Subscription Tickets for the entire Festival,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Can be obtained at the following places: Schuberth's music-store, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Rudiger & Hill, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; Steinway and Irving Halls.
The sale of the Subscription Tickets will positively close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 25.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
JAPS. LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE JAPS.
JAPS. OF THE MIRACULOUS JAPS, WHO JAPS.
JAPS. NIGHTLY ELECTRIFY DENSELY JAPS.
JAPS. PACKED AND FASHIONABLE AU- JAPS.
JAPS. DIENCES BY THEIR ASTONISH- JAPS.
JAPS. ING AERIAL ROPE FLIGHT. JAPS.

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BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold, at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Throw all quack medicines to the dogs. Every thoroughly-educated and well-read physician who has had the same advantages in the treatment of the above diseases as ourself, knows that the same remedy which cures one will not cure or even benefit every other. Every patient *must positively*, if a cure is effected, be treated according to the constitutional peculiarities of their individual self. Consultation free.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Spring Race Meeting.

GLORIOUS WEATHER AND FINE RACING.

Ruthless, Monday, Delaware and Red Wing the Winners.

LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ATTENDANCE.

The Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park commenced yesterday, having been postponed, in consequence of the heavy rain, from the preceding day. The weather was delightfully pleasant, and thousands were attracted to the scene of sport. The road was crowded with carriages and vehicles of every kind—the drive, in consequence of the absence of dust, being unusually pleasant. The turnout of fashionable and elegant equipages was quite unprecedented, and the presence of hundreds of gay and exquisitely attired ladies, lent an additional attraction to the scene. The rail was well patronized, the Harlem line running two large special trains direct to the Course; one of them, comprising eighteen carriages, all crowded to their utmost capacity. The number of spectators present may be estimated at between five and six thousand. The track had dried up rapidly, and although somewhat heavy in places, yet on the whole the going was not to be complained of. For the opening day of the meeting, the affair was a complete success. Below we give a detailed account of the racing.

FIRST RACE.

The first race of the day was the Spring stakes for three-year-olds only, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Subscriptions $100, half forfeit, with $600 added by the Jockey Club. Tor the race the following eight nominations were received, viz: Mr. R. CAMERON's imp. b. c. *Hampton Court*, by *Young Melbourne*, dam *Dnrendadd*; Mr. A. BELMONT's imp. b. f. *Maid of Honor*, by *Newminister*, dam *Himmulaya*; Mr. W. JEROME's ch. f. *Clara Clarita*, by *Lapodist*, drm *Madonna*, (sister to *Kentucky*;) D. REEDY's bl. f. *Annie Workman*, by *Wegwam*, dam *Lady Franklin*; Mr. N. MORRIS' b. f. *Ruthless*, by imp. *Elipse*, dam imp. *Barbarity*, and his b. c. *Monday*, by *Colton*, dam *Mollie Jackson*;; Col. MCDANIEL'S b. c. *Morrisseey*, by *Breeken ridge*, dam by imp. *Bonnie Scotland*, and Dr. R. UNDERWOOD'S ch. c. *Metairie*, by *Star Davis*, dam by *Voucher*. The unexpected and lamented death of DENIS REEDY rendered the nomination of *Annie Workman* void, and *Clara Clarita* was a non-starter. The two-year-old performances of *Ruthless* (who represented the Holmdell stable, Monday being reserved for the subsequent race of a mile dash) were of such a high character that the turf cognoscenti were fully justified in backing her against the field, and even in laying the currently offered odds of $100 to $80 that she would win the race, in the face of the four starters against her. She first made her *debut* on the turf as a two-year-old at the Saratoga meeting last Summer, when so high was the estimation of her stable of her merits, that she was freely backed against the field. Getting a wretched start, she was unable to get through her horses for some time, but after fairly entering the homestretch her great raking stride began to tell, and she was gradually overhauling the winner, *Redwing*, (a smart racing-like little filly, remarkably quick on her legs, who had jumped off with the lead at the start,) but could not quick get up in time to catch the judges' notice first. Two days afterwards she had her revenge; for she met her previous victress, *Redwing*, (who now, however, carried a penalty of five pounds for winning,) together with *Maid of Honor* and several others, and she beat the lot with great ease, thus revenging the defeat which her stable companion and half brother, the unnamed gray colt by *Eclipse* out of *Fidelity*, had sustained at the hands, or rather the heels of the *Maid of Honor* at the Paterson Spring meeting. At the inauguration meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park last September, *Ruthless* made her third public appearance, and was again successful. *Maid of Honor*, for the second time, being her immediate attendant, with a numerous field behind her. She ran second (on sufferance) to her stable companion at the Paterson Fall meeting, *Redwing* being the only other contestant. In this race the stable declared to win with *Monday*, and this, his first appearance, with a most promising one, and presaging a very brilliant racing career; hopes which his clever victory yesterday fully justifies his friends entertaining. *Ruthless* is a fine racing-like bay filly, with superb action, and evidently possesses staying qualities as well as great speed. Her winning the Derby at Paterson, at present seems a matter of health only, judging from public running, and the offered odds of $100 to $60 that Mr. MORRIS' stable wins it, seems justifiable from the great form she has exhibited. *Metairie*, the second favorite, is a handsome racing-like colt, by *Star Davis*. He ran twice at New-Orleans at the first Spring meeting, being beaten in the first race in which he ran, and was then matched for $1,000 aside against the winner, which race he won cleverly. He belongs to Mr. DALEY, and runs in the name of the well-known pool auctionner, Dr. UNDERWOOD. *Morrissey* is in Col. MCDANIEL's stable, and is a fine-looking colt by *Breckinridge*, a sire who is distinguishing himself through his stock this season, two of them (*Urbana* and the colt in question, *Morrissey*,) having been winners at the recent Hoboken Meeting. The remaining starters, *Maid of Honor*, an imported filly by *Newminster*, and *Hampton Court* by *Young Melbourne*, ran their maiden race in this country at the Paterson Spring Meeting last year in the two-year-old stake, for which Mr. NORRIS' gray colt was a great favorite, being backed against the field. He however was only able to gain second place, and that, in our opinion, was on sufferance, for *Maid of Honor* won very cleverl at the finish; *Hampton Court* close up with the gray. Having fully described the previous performances of the horses engaged in this race, we now give the pool betting, the following being an average pool of the majority sold on the course previous to the race: *Ruthless* sold for $325; *Metairie*, $125; *Morrissey*, $55; *Maid of Honor*, $30; *Hampton Court*, $20. In the general betting *Ruthless* was backed to win at the odds of $100 to $60 on her.

The race was run on the three-quarter mile course, and *Metairie* was the first to jump off when the flag was dropped, *Ruthless* with GILPATRICK up, in immediate attendance; *Morrissey* third, *Maid of Honor* fourth, and *Hampton Court* last. Passing the judges' stand, *Ruthless* was in the lead, with MCDANIELS' colt second *Metairie* third, the *Maid* fourth, and *Hampton Court* acting as whipper-in. Rounding the base of the Club-House hill, these positions were unchanged as they disappeared out of sight behind the bluff, and on reappearing they were still unaltered, beyond *Ruthless* having obtained a commanding lead of fully half a dozen lengths. The race was now looked upon as virtually over as far as the actual winner was concerned, for *Ruthless* galloped fairly away from the field, and the interest became centered in the contest between *Metairie* and *Maid of Honor* for second place. A good race up the stretch between these two was seen, and they passed the score locked together, the Judges deciding that *Maid of Honor* was entitled to second honors. *Morrissey* was a bad fourth, and *Hampton Court* last of all. Run in 1:21.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for three year olds, three-quarters of a mile. Subscriptions $100, h. f., $600 added. Closed with eight nominations.

E. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, Gilpatrick 1
A. Belmant's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor, Berry 2
A. Underwood's ch. c. Metairie, Henessey 3
D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, Alfred 4
R. W. Camerons imp. b. c. Hampton Court, Bell.. 5
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f. Clara Clarita ....dr.
D. Ready's bl. f. Annie Workman ....dr.
F. Morris' b. c. Monday ....dr.
Time—1:21.

THE SECOND RACE

was a purse of $500, mile dash, and had seven horses entered, and all of them started. They were Mr. Jerome's b. h. *Luther*, 5 years; Mr. Sandford's b. f. *Dot*, 4 years; Col. McDaniel's ch. f. *Mittil*, (hitherto known as the Planet colt out of *Carolina*,) 3 years; Mr. Morris' b. c. *Monday*, 3 years; Mr. Ackerson's gr. c. *Richmond*, 5 years; Mr. Reed's ch f. *Enchantress*, 4 years, and Mr. Watson's ch. h. *Onward*, 5 years. This race was run under the newly-adopted scale of weights by the American Jockey Club, and which are as follows:

Three-year olds carry 104 pounds.
Four-year olds carry 114 pounds.
Five-year olds carry 124 pounds.
Six-year old carry 128 pounds.

In the pools sold the evening before, *Onward* was the favorite, and remained so until just before the start, when he was supplanted by *Monday*. The following pool will show the relative estimation the horses were held in by the turf cognoscenti: *Monday* sold for $150; *Onward*, $115; *Luther*, $95; *Enchantress*, $23; *Dot*, $23 and *Mittie*, $21. All the lot had been winners before, and the betting was very spirited. The success of *Ruthless* showing the Holmdell stable was in high form, had a great effect upon *Monday*, to get on whom there was quite a rush. *Luther* was strongly fancied, and his owner never ceased buying him in the pools, so assured was he of his winning. The Confederacy of Valley Brook Farm did not seem to be very sanguine about *Onward*, for he had more than once deceived them, and they would not place too much reliance upon such an uncertain animal. *Kentucky's* old rider, CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, was in the saddle, and here we almost forgot to mention this peerless horse, who is now devoted to the stud, was exhibited upon the Course between the first and second heats. The old horse, for so we may call him, although he is now only six years old, looked magnificently, and we heard one person, once a great supporter of the invincible racer, boldly assert that he firmly believed he could come out, and, untrained and rough as he was, beat the entire field in both races. Several ineffectual efforts were made, but at last the drum was tapped to a wretched start, *Minnie* being left at the post, and some lengths behind, where her groom was holding her head at time. *Monday* cut out the work, with *Luther* second, *Enchantress* third, *Dot* fourth, and *Onward*, who got off wretchedly, fifth. These positions remained almost unaltered throughout; *Luther* and *Monday* running well together for half a mile, when the speedy son of *Mollie Jackson*, who seems to inherit his dam's speedy in a wonderful degree, drew away, and galloped home an easy winner by four lengths, *Luther* second, *Onward* third, *Dot* fourth, *Enchantress* fifth and *Richmond* last. Time—1:49¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $100, for all ages, one mile.

F. Morris enters b. c. Monday, 3 y. o., by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal, 104 pounds, Gil. Patrick 1
Leonard L. Jerome enters b. h. Luther, 5 y. o., by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 124 pounds, Waldron 2
J. S. Watson enters ch. h. Onward, 5 y. o., by Ringgold, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe, 124 pounds, Gil. Patrick 3
M. H. Sanford enters b. f. Dot, 4 y. o., by Mad Anthony, dam Laura White, 104 pounds, Waldron 4
T. B. Reed enters ch. f. Enchantress, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Ellen Bateman, by imp. Glencoe, 110 pounds, Taylor 5
L. Ackerson enters g. h. Richmond, 5 y. o., by Two-Bits, dam Faith, by Childe Harold, 6 y. o., Hennessy 6
D. McDaniel enters ch. f. Mittie, 3 y. o., by Planet, out of Carolina, 104 pounds, W. Heury 7
Time—1:49¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was a purse of $800 for all ages, over two and a quarter miles. Mr. WATSON's b. h. *Delaware* was the only entry, and he consequently walked over for it.

THE FOURTH RACE

was one made by the Jockey Club, so that no disappointment might be felt by the public in the previous race having resulted in a walk over. It was a purse of $500, mile and a quarter dash, and was contested by Mr. SANFORD's ch. m. *Ear Ring*, 5 yrs.; Mr. JEROME's b. f. *Redwing*, 3 yrs., and Mr. PENNOCK's ch. c. by *Vandal*, dam *Maid of Monmouth*, 3 yrs. At first *Redwing* was the favorite, but before the drum tapped the unnamed *Vandal* colt (why does not Mr. PENNOCK name his stock, and save a world of trouble?) became a hot one in the pools. He sold for $305, *Redwing* $265, and *Ear Ring* $200. *Redwing* made the running from the start, with *Ear Ring* an open length behind, and after a good race home, *Redwing* won by a length, *Ear Ring* four lengths before the *Vandal* colt, Time—2:20½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500; mile and a quarter dash.

Mr. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, 3 yrs., Casey 1
Mr. Sanford's ch. m. Ear Ring, 5 yrs., Howard 2
Mr. Pennock's ch. c. by Vandal, 3 yrs., Herbert.....3
Time—2:20½.

This race terminated a capital day's sport, and tomorrow we have three interesting races. For the mile and quarter dash, *Luther, Mittie, Urbana* and *Ruthless* are entered. For the mile and three-quarters race *Monday, Morrissey, Loadstone* and *Onward* run. The presence of Mr. MORRIS's formidable pair, *Ruthless* and *Monday* paralyzed speculation in the pool-selling last night. For the Feather Stakes, *Fleetwing, Julius, Onward, Capt. Moore, Delaware, Loadstone* and *Ear-ring* are entered. A good day's racing and large attendance may with safety be anticipated.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

Trial of Bridget Durgan at New-Brunswick, N. J.—Fourth Day's Proceedings—Testimony for the Prosecution Continued — The Prisoner's Story About the Murder.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Thursday, May 23, 1867.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN was resumed at 10 A. M. to-day, and will not probably be concluded this week. It is understood that an effort will be made in the defence to prove the insanity of the accused. The latter, to-day, listened to the testimony, and gazed upon the bloody evidences of crime exhibited in Court without any manifestations of emotion. The case for the prosecution will probably be closed to-morrow.

Dr. Geo. H. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College, was the first witness examined to-day. The skirt with spots on it, brought from Bridget's room, as testified to by Mr. Little, was shown him. He deposed that he had examined these spots with a microscope and otherwise, and tested them, and that they were arterial blood; he knew it to be arterial blood because the blood was coagulated; the feather now pinned to the skirt was adhering to the blood when he first saw it; the clots of blood were on the outside of the garment. A thin sack, claimed to belong to Bridget, was here shown the witness, and he pronounced the spots on it blood; also the child's flannel petticoat previously exhibited was shown him, and he declared that the spots on it were blood. Cross-examined he testified that arterial or natural blood might flow with the menstrual discharge in an unhealthy state of the system.

Ellen Doyle, sworn—On the 25th of February last I was at Dr. Coriell's in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock; Mrs. Coriell was cutting raisins for mince-pies, and I went to the kitchen, got a butcher-knife and helped her with that awhile, then took the knife Mrs. Coriell was using; this (knife shown) is the knife; it was straight then, and not bent as now it is; I left about 4:30; went to the Post-office, came back, staid a little while and then went away; I staid about five or ten minutes after the Doctor went away; I had worked over three years for Dr. Coriell.

Cross-examined—I know the knife because I used it over three years; it was sharp enough to cut raisins; on the 25th of February I lived at Ephraim Vail's, at Greenbush; I went that day to Newmarket to post a letter; when I went in Bridget was ironing; Mrs. Coriell said she herself had washed the clothes, and Bridget was going away and wanted to iron them; I saw some of the baby clothes and some of the Doctor's clothes on the horse drying; I spoke to Bridget that day; I handed her three cents that I owed her.

Isaac Hillyer recalled: I noticed that the pillows of Mrs. Coriell's bed were very bloody and had been cut; there was a gash in the bedtick and one in the bolster, each twelve or fifteen inches long; the cut in the bedtick was about the middle of the bed, rather nearest the head; I got some feathers out of the bolster; some of them were bloody; the lamp was picked up in the bedroom while I was present; the marble bottom of the lamp was broken off; (a bloody skirt shown to witness;) I was present when Mr. Martin picked up this skirt which was lying on Bridget's bed; she said it was hers; Mr. Martin asked her how the blood came on it; she said she wore it the week before when she was sick; I noticed blood on the inside of the sash of the window of Mrs. Coriell's room; there was a mark of blood on the casing of the door leading from the sitting-room into the bedroom, and on the wall beside it; it was about the size of a persons hand.

James H. House sworn: I went to Dr. Coriell's house the night of the murder; I took a coal-scuttle and carried in water to put out the fire; I came out, gave Mr. Rutan the coal-scuttle; ran and got a pail and poured on more water; as soon as the fire was out I carried out the bed; it was on the bedstead, partly through the bedcord on the floor; the fire had burned it near the centre, I think, and on the back part; the fire was on the under side; the southeast bedpost, nearest the door, was burned; I afterward noticed that the bed had been burned in another place on top; I saw the defendant standing in the kitchen, tying on an apron, before the fire was put out; I saw her as I turned from pouring water on the fire and set the pail down, and she was standing in the bedroom and seemed looking on the floor for something; I asked her if the valuables were all saved—the jewelry and silver ware; she said, "They are safe;" I saw her at Mr. Little's again about ten o'clock that morning; I was on the Coroner's Jury, and was sent as one of the Committee to talk with her; I went into the dining-room where she was and sat in front of her; I asked her what time those men came there the night before; she said about ten o'clock; I asked where the child was when they came there; she said it was in the crib, and she was just going to take it up because it was restless; I asked what kind of a knife she had the day before, paring apples at Dr. Coriell's; she said it was a short knife with a dark handle; I asked what she did with it when she was through; she said she put it in the pantry; I asked where she next used it; she said they had it at the tea table; I asked what she did with it after tea; she said she washed it and put it with the other knives in the pantry; I saw her next before the Coroner's jury; a good many questions were asked her; I sent for the knife; first I went to the cupboard in the sitting-room and got a white-handled knife, and asked her if that was the knife she had pared apples with; she said it was not; Mr. Bush brought in the rest of the knives in a knife-box; she looked them over and said it was not there; I noticed a trembling in her hand when she hauled over the knives; on the 27th I noticed the child's hair and where I thought it had been burned.

Cross-examined—In the conversations with Bridget she answered freely. This knife (knife shown) was shown to Bridget after she had looked over the box of knives, and she was asked if that was the knife she used the day before, and she said it was; I did not notice that she turned away from it; I have seen Bridget several times at the Doctor's before the murder; she always acted like a modest, peaceable, orderly woman.

James M. Gaskell corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness with regard to the occurrences at the fire. He said there was no top on the lamp and no oil in it when he saw it; I saw Bridget when I first went there standing on the piazza; she got in the way as he was carrying a pail of water in, and he told her to get out of the way; once that night, he proceeded, when I came in to Dr. Coriell's house I saw the light move out of the sitting-room; I went in, and they said Bridget had taken the light out; I followed her up stairs; she was in her bedroom arranging something; I did not go in.

George G. Bonnell testified that on the night of the fire, as he was going into Dr. Coriell's house with a pail of water, he saw Bridget on the porch changing her clothes.

Gale Nevins (colored) testified that he found the knife with which the murder is supposed to have been committed in the outhouse; there was a lock of black hair hanging from the sill just over where the knife was found; the knife looked red.

Joseph McGraw and *George P. Mullison* corroborated the evidence concerning the finding of the knife.

Simeon J. Dayton testified that he was one of the Coroner's Jury, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses.

Susan Nevins (colored) testified that she cleaned up Mrs. Coriell's bedroom; she picked up the clothing that was in the feathers; the floor was covered with blood, feathers and water; she picked up a thin bedspread and two or three pieces of child's clothing, and a large linen table-cloth partly unfolded; there was blood on the spread and it was burned some; there was a pillow-case partly burned, and a sheet half of which was burned up; she picked up the top of the lamp and about six or eight inches of wick and two black petticoat skirts; one was burned very much in front; she picked up a plain black rept dress and a hoop-skirt; part of the bedtick was there, and part of a spread, sheet and pillow-case; there was a chair by the window, and a little chair behind the sitting-room door. (A child's chair was offered in evidence. It was broken and blood-stained.) The witness described the bloody marks in the room.

Thomas Ogden sworn: I was at Dr. Coriell's house the night of the murder a little after one o'clock; some one said there was fire up stairs: I went up into a large room up stairs; I saw a bureau tipped over, one of the legs appeared to be off, one of the drawers was about two-thirds of the way out.

Ellen Doyle, recalled, testified that Mrs. Coriell kept the table linen in a closet in the sitting-room.

Dr. Dayton Decker (recalled) testified that he had made a critical examination of the body of Mrs. Coriell with a view to ascertaining whether there had been an effort to violate her person; he had concluded that no such effort had been made.

Cross-examined—In the case of a *femme covert* it might not always be possible to decide this question; there were bruises on Mrs. Coriell's lower limbs and wounds in the groin.

Albert L. Runnion confirmed the testimony of previous witnesses with regard to the appearance of the bedding of Mrs. Coriell's bed. He continued: I heard Dr. Coriell say to Bridget, "I believe you murdered my wife;" I heard Bridget reply; I caught these words: "Mrs. Coriell—the gate—come and help her—would help her if she was being killed;" the Doctor said to her: "You said the last she said to you was to run for the Doctor;" she said she told her that too at the gate; I then went to Bridget and asked which of the Hunts she meant; she said she could not tell till she saw them; I then left, and the constable arrested those men; at the Coroner's inquest I was in the room when the two men, Barney Doyle and a man named Hunt, were brought in; they were placed among the men in the room; they all stood up when Bridget came in. These men were placed apart among the others; Bridget was asked to point out the men she accused; after looking awhile she went up to Doyle, placed her hand on his shoulder and said "that was one;" she was asked to point out the other; she looked around the room a number of times but did not point him out; she seemed to look at this man and hesitate, but did not then point him out; after that I heard her say those two were the men she meant: I was there when Ann Linen was brought in; Bridget said that was the girl that was there on Sunday night, and on the night of the murder.

Cross-examined—Bridget, when asked by Dr. Coriell, put her head down in her hands; she answered quickly.

Henry H. McGaw corroborated the previous testimony concerning the bureau being found overturned.

Helen Gallagher, sworn: I have lived at Dr. Coriell's house; I conversed with the defendant at Dr. Little's; I asked her what time these men called there; she said about seven o'clock; I asked if she could recognize them; she thought not first, then said she thought she could; she described them as rough-looking men; she said one was a heavy man, tall, with heavy whiskers; she said she did not know what kind of a looking man the other was; she said he stood behind the first and she could not see him; that Mrs. Coriell did not know them; that she thought they were the same men that returned at 10 o'clock; she said Mrs. Coriell did not say anything about them; Ellen Doyle asked the same again, and she said, "I told you once;" then Ellen said Bridget did not know as much as her (Ellen) or the witness; I said I quessed she knew enough to recognize these men: I heard her conversing with the Doctor on the 26th of February; the Doctor said, "Bridget, you have murdered my wife, and you alone, for the prints of your teeth are in her neck;" she lifted her head for the first time and said in an angry tone, "No, I did not, but you go to the depot and get the two men that did it;" he said, "Bridget, who are the two men?" she said, "It's Barney Doyle, Ellen Doyle's cousin, and a man named Hunt; he asked which of the Hunts it was; she said she did not know; he asked why they did it; she said she would not tell at that present time; she would tell him at some other time; that she heard Mrs. Coriell say to her when she got to the gate that if she would come back and save her life she would give her anything in the world.

Cross-examined—Hunt's name is Michael; I've known him since last September; I've known Doyle ever since I've been in New-Market.

Gershom P. Dunn, sworn: I was at Dr. Coriell's house the night of the murder; Bridget stood before the stove in the sitting-room; I said, "What's been going on here to-night?" she said "There was a couple of gentlemen called here between seven and eight o'clock, and asked for the Doctor; Mrs. Coriell said he was down at Piscataco; one of them said be must see him; they went away, and came back in an hour and a half, and knocked at the kitchen door; Mrs. Coriell said, "Bridget open that door, that is the Doctor;" I opened the door, and there was no one there; I shut the door, and I heard Mrs. Coriell give a screech; I stepped from that door to the door that goes into the sitting-room, and Mrs. Coriell stood about where I do, and these two men stood in the front door; Mrs. Coriell said 'Bridget, run for the Doctor;' I turned, went back, took the babe out of the cradle, went out of the kitchen door on to the walk to the gate;" I said, "Where did those two men stand as you went by with the babe?" she said, "They stood right in the door, looking at me;" I said, "Did they offer to stop you?" she said. "No; when I got to the gate I heard Mrs. Coriell cry, 'Bridget, come back and help me, for I would help you if you were in trouble,'" and she spoke as though she was choking;" I asked if she could recognize those men; she said she could; I asked how; she said there was a difference in their size; one had on a dark coat, the other a light coat; one had whiskers, the other had not; next morning Mr. Randolph went into a room with Bridget, and after a while beckoned me in; Bridget then said Peter Doyle and Michael Hunt had killed Mrs. Coriell, and she said they were to meet on Saturday night to kill the Doctor; I said, "What had they against the Doctor?" she said he doctored the child of Ellen Doyle and thought he had given it medicine that had killed it, and they wanted revenge; I asked why they should kill Mrs. Coriell, and she made no reply.

O. N. Hatfield sworn: I was at Dr. Coriell's at ten or fifteen minutes past one o'clock, Feb. 25; I conversed with the defendant in the sitting-room; the witness related that the accused had told him the same story as that detailed by the last witness; but stated that Bridget told him she did not see the men the second time they came back.

Ludlow Squires corroborated the story of the last witness. He also related a conversation had with the prisoner by Dr. Coriell at the jail. Dr. Coriell said: "Well Bridget, you've sent for me to come down here. What have you to say? She said that Barney Doyle and another man came to Dr. Coriell's house several times; one night they took her out on the walk and made her take three oaths and kiss the Bible, that she would never tell anything that might happen hereafter; she told this over and over, and he said if you have anything to tell me, say it; she said she did not know what to say; she asked the Doctor if he did not think she would see him again. He told her she would not; it was only because she had sent for him that he had come then; after the doctor went out of the cell, after a while she sent for him again; she then asked him if he did not remember a certain night that some one came after him from Brooklyn; he said he did remember some one coming from Brooklyn or Samptown; she asked if he did not remember telling the man to walk on and he would overtake him; he said he did; she asked if he did not remember coming into the kitchen and seeing her stand in the kitchen door talking to some man standing outside; he said he did; she said "that man was going to follow you that night, but was afraid he could not overtake you before you overtook the man, so he did not go; the Doctor asked if she had any more to say; she said, "If Asa had written that letter, as I wanted him to, the thing would not have happened;" the Doctor asked what letter; she said she wanted Asa to write a few lines to send to him; the Doctor asked what she wanted to write; she said she wanted to write for him to come home; that she was afraid something would happen while he was away; he asked if she knew anything was going to happen before he left home; if she did she ought to have told him; she said she did not know it was going to happen, but was afraid it would.

Rooney D. Runnion testified that on the night of the murder he asked Bridget if she knew who had done it, and she said she supposed two men did it. The witness detailed a conversation in which the prisoner made the same statements as she made to the preceding witness. He said that she said that the two men, when they first came to Dr. Coriell's house, declared that they were strangers there, and asked Mrs. Coriell to tell them where the Doctor had gone. She said that a moment or two after Mrs. Coriell let the two men in, she (Bridget) heard a sound as of a sort of a scuffle, and then Mrs. Coriell in a strangling voice said, "Briget, run for the Doctor." She said the cradle was in the kitchen, and showed the witness where it stood.

Isaac D. Titsworth was sworn, and detailed a conversation with the defendant the day after the murder. He said: She turned to me and said with vim, "You say I murdered her;" I said I did not; she turned from me then; I said, "Bridget, if you did, what did you do it with?" she made no reply; I said, "You might as well tell the truth of this whole affair; we are on the track of it now, and all will come out;" I could not get a word out of her; afterward Dr. Coriell said: "I don't know but you are right in your suspicions, but she says there were others with her—Barney Doyle and Hunt;" she was present, but said nothing; before the Coroner's jury she threw her hand down on the table pretty hard, and said: "Let the man swear that I did the murder;" I was the man referred to; she repeated this several times.

Cross-examined—When I first said to the Doctor that Bridget had committed the murder he said it could not be possible.

Samuel F. Randolph confirmed the statements of former witnesses concerning the appearance of the room in which the murder was committed, and other parts of Dr. Coriell's house. He said he found three or four pieces of hard coal on the floor which had been ignited. He said he was with the prisoner when somebody came and said the knife was found, and he saw a sort of frown or change in her countenance. He proceeded to say: I am keeper of the jail in New-Brunswick; I overheard Bridget in jail one day talking with Ann Linen, who is detained in jail as a witness; Ann was at the cell door; Bridget said she was sorry that she had saved the life of one; Bridget did not know I was there.

The Court at 6:30 o'clock adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Anniversary of the School of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Last evening the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the Parochial School of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Churches took place at the Collegiate Church, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The exercises were very interesting, consisting of singing, declamations and recitations by the pupils, the distribution of the diplomas by the Rev. Dr. DEWITT, and the award of the prizes by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE. For the past twenty-five years this school has been in charge of Mr. HENRY DUNSHEE, and lately the daily attendance has been about one hundred and eighty.

General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church—Seventh Day's Session.

Synod was convened for the morning session at the usual hour. Prayer having been offered and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved, the Committee appointed to prepare a minute of the decision of Synod in reference to the protest and appeal of Drs. CRAWFORD and STEELE, presented the subjoined statement:

"The Committee respectfully report the following minute: That the Presbytery of Philadelphia acted irregularly in the matter appealed from; that they be directed to observe the law of the Church in regard to *pro re nata* or 'extra' meetings of Presbytery in future; but as there was no judicial act performed requiring a reversal by the decision of the Court sustaining the appeal, the whole matter be now dismissed."

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, in presenting the report, briefly set forth the reasons which had influenced the Committee in the preparation of the document.

Rev. Dr. WYLIE presented his objections to the report, and stated that if the meeting in question was illegally called, all its acts must be illegal and ought to be reversed by Synod. He finally called for the decision of the Moderator on this point.

Moderator Rev. Dr. BRATTON considered that he had no authority to decide upon such a point until after Synod had taken action on the report.

Rev. Dr. MCMASTERS spoke warmly in favor of the report, and was succeeded by several other delegates, who discussed the matter amid some confusion until a general cry for the "previous question" cut short further debate. The report of the Committee was then adopted.

The business of the session was continued by the presentation of the protest of Rev. Drs. STEELE and CRAWFORD against the action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in the matter of the license of SAMUEL YOUNG and GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. The ground taken by the protesting parties in respect of the license of Mr. CHAMBERS was that that gentleman had stated that the version of the Psalms authorized by the Church for use in public worship taught errors; that he believed that other hymns than these authorized psalms might be used with propriety in the worship of God; and, finally, that he published certain articles in the *Banner of the Covenant* newspaper, wherein he advocated these views, which were in direct contradiction with the doctrines of the Church.

Mr. YOUNG took the floor on a question of privilege. He said that as the protest set forth no specific cause of complaint against him, he begged that the Synod would strike his name from the paper under consideration. The Moderator, however, ruled that the Synod was powerless to alter an appeal emanating from a Presbytery. Mr. YOUNG then asked the protesting parties to withdraw his name from the complaint. This they consented to do.

Rev. Dr. WYLIE followed, and asked the protesting parties to withdraw that portion of their complaint in which allusion was made to the motives of the Moderator of the Philadelphia Presbytery. The complainants in the case, however, declined to defer to this request.

Rev. Dr. STEELE next took the floor, and speaking for three-quarters of an hour in support of the protest, dwelt upon each and every point specified in the complaint preferred.

At this stage of the proceedings, the hour of adjournment being near at hand, further discussion of the protest was postponed, to allow Synod the opportunity of hearing an address from Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society. That gentleman having concluded his remarks, a resolution expressive of the confidence placed by Synod in the labors of the Bible Society was adopted, and the devotional exercises of the day were commenced. An adjournment to the afternoon was subsequently had.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer the reception of several reports engrossed the attention of Synod. The discussion of the protest of Rev. Drs. CRAWFORD and STEELE, which had been commenced at a previous session, was subsequently resumed, Rev. Mr. MCAULEY first taking the floor. Rev. Mr. MCAULEY addressed the Synod at some length in refutation of the allegations against himself contained in the protest.

Rev. Dr. WILEY, appearing in behalf of the Philadelphia Presbytery, followed. Alluding to a remark which had been made at a previous session to the effect that an undercurrent of ill-feeling in the Presbytery was the cause of the making of the protests, he emphatically denied its truth, declaring that perfect harmony existed between all the brethren, and that there was work enough for each of them to do without interfering with the others. He then dwelt upon the subject of the protest, and adverting to Mr. CHAMBERS, spoke of that gentleman in the highest terms. When Mr. CHAMBERS, continued the speaker, said that the psalmody of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was erroneous, he meant that it was faulty in certain parts, and not as a whole. If minor questions were to be forever dwelt upon, there was very little prospect of such a union as all desired. Continuing, and having quoted from the plan of correspondence of the deceased, Rev. Dr. ALEX. MCLEOD, wherein it is stated that the greatest danger in which the church stood during this moral crisis came from herself, he said that he did not think that the Reformed Presbyterian Cearch lived solely to sing the 150 psalms of the Bible, and to keep other people from the communion table. Reverting to the question of psalmody, he expressed the belief that it was in part of their duty to go into a church where people were singing hymns in a different tone of voice to that which they were accustomed to hear, and tell those people that they were sinning. He said what he thought, for he did not wish to be looked upon as sailing under false colors. There was no reason whatever for preventing Mr. CHAMBERS from preaching the Word of God because he had conceded to other Christians the right to sing other hymns than those adhered to by the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It would be wrong to do so, and if the Reformed Presbyterian Church acted thus, other Churches would have to follow the example set them. There was no necessity for imitating the proceeding recognized at Rome, of taxing a man with a remark without waiting to see whether time would either change his views or enable him to carry them into effect. He believed it was well to punish a man who was caught in a reprehensible act; but not to indict him for the mere utterance of an opinion.

At the conclusion of the address of Rev. Dr. WILEY, who occupied fully three-quarters of an hour in its delivery, an adjournment till evening was moved and carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened at 8 o'clock with prayer. Rev. Drs. CRAWFORD and STEELE then took the floor, and in very lengthy addresses reviewed the points of their protest, explained the motives which had induced them to prefer it, and dwelt upon the importance of adhering with great strictness to all the principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Moderator Rev. Dr. BRATTON next, addressed Synod calling the attention of that body to the solemnity of the hour, and the extreme importance of the decision which was awaited from the assembled representatives of the Church. He suggested that prayer be offered to God in the hope that His spirit would guide Synod in the action it was about to take.

Rev. Dr. CLARKE then offered a fervent prayer.

Secretary Rev. Dr. MCLEOD read the protest and the reply of the Philadelphia Presbytery thereto. The roll of members of the Synod was then called, each member rising in turn, and giving the reasons influencing his vote. At a late hour of the night, however, no decision had been arrived at.

POLITICAL.

The Union League Club and Horace Greeley.

A special meeting of the Union League Club was held at its house, No. 29 Union-square, last evening, JOHN JAY, Esq., President, in the chair.

The meeting having been called by Executive Committee at the request of more than twenty-five members, for the purpose of considering what action the Club should take in reference to the conduct of Hon. HORACE GREELEY in becoming a bondsman for JEFFERSON DAVIS, there was a large attendance of members.

Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is declared in the articles of association of the Union League Club, that "the primary object of the Association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government," and that "to that end the members will use every proper means in public and private;" and

Whereas, JEFFERSON DAVIS has been known by all loyal men as the ruling spirit of that band of conspirators who urged the Southern States into rebellion: as the chief enemy of the Republic, not more from the position which he occupied in the rebel Confederacy, than from the vindictive character of his official acts and utterances during four years of desolating civil war, and as one who knew of, if he did not instigate, a treatment of prisoners of war unwarranted by any possible circumstances, unparalleled in the annals of civilized nations, and which, there is abundant evidence to prove, was deliberately devised for the purpose of destroying them; and

Whereas, HORACE GREELEY, a member of this Club, has seen fit to become a bondsman for this man, whose efforts were for many years directed to the overthrow of our Government: therefore

Resolved, That this Club would do injustice to its past record, and to the high principle embodied in its articles of association, should it fail to express regret that one of its members had consented to perform an act of this nature.

Resolved, That this Club, while ready and anxious to vindicate the law of the land, cannot forget that there is also a sense of public decency to which it must defer; and that no one of its members, however eminent his services may have been in the cause of liberty and loyalty, can give aid and comfort to JEFFERSON DAVIS, without offering a cruel insult to the memory of the thousands of our countrymen who perished, the victims of his ambition.

Resolved, That the Union League Club disapprove of the act of HORACE GREELEY, in becoming the bondsman of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this City, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. GREELEY.

The reading of the foregoing resolutions was the signal for the beginning of what turned out to be a very lively debate. Amendments and substitutes were offered in large variety, and motions to lay on the table were offered and voted down, until at last Col. VAN BUREN moved the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Union League of New-York decidedly disapprove and condemn the bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the head of the late bloody rebellion, believing that he has been guilty of unparalleled crimes against his country and humanity; and a decent regard for the patriotism of the people for the sacrifices of the war, and for the sacredness of justice, requires that he should have been detained in prison until tried for his crimes.

This was amended by the following, offered by Mr. DORMAN B. EATON:

Resolved, That there is nothing in the action of Hon. HORACE GREELEY relative to the bailing of JEFFERSON DAVIS which calls for any proceeding on the part of this Club.

Both these resolutions were then adopted in place of those offered by Mr. BLUNT, after which, about midnight, the Club adjourned.

FIRE IN HARRISON-STREET.

Heavy Losses—Alleged Incendiarism.

Last evening at 8 o'clock Officer DUNSOM, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered a fire in the upper part of the premises No. 50 Harrison-street, between Washington and West streets, occupied by DEMPSEY & HORTON as a cotton warehouse. The alarm was at once given, and the Fire Department was promptly on the ground and vigorously at work, but from the fact that the building was from the first burning on three floors, all stored with cotton, simultaneously, it was a difficult task to gain headway on the flames. As soon as the Department reached the ground, the building was entered at the front and rear, on the second floor, by members of Trucks Nos. 8 and 10, and at each end of the floor a lighted candle was found set in the midst of loose cotton, but not yet burned down to it, and from this circumstance, and the fact of the simultaneous burning of the three upper floors, it was inferred that these floors had been attended to in the same manner.

Mr. DEMPSEY, one of the firm, lives on Staten Island, and Mr. HORTON at Harlem, and up to a late hour of the night neither they nor any of their employes had been found, and consequently it was impossible to gain any definite information of the amount of cotton in the building, or of the damage, and none at all of the insurance.

By midnight the fire had been entirely subdued, and it was then found that the three upper floors had been completely destroyed with all their contents, nothing remaining but the walls, and of these a portion of the side wall had fallen in. As a matter of course, the two lower floors and the cellar had been deluged with water, and the contents greatly damaged. Taking the estimates of the occupants of adjoining premises as to the amount of cotton in the building, the loss on the contents will not fall much below $20,000, and the damage to the building, which is a five-story brick, is at least $10,000, but owing to the circumstances already narrated these figures cannot be much more than guess-work.

The fire was confined to the building in which it originated, but the premises No. 48, occupied by JAMES NELSON as a wine saloon, and No. 46, by KNAPP & BRO., wholesale grocers, were slightly damaged by water. The Police upon the ground, consisting of the force of the Fifth Precinct and the reserves of the Third, Sixth and Eighth Precincts, under Capt. PETTY and Sergeant CARPENTER, were active and vigilant, and there was no loss from pilfering.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE AIR-GUN SHOOTING CASE.—WM. B. CARR, who was shot with an air-gun near the corner of Gold and Johnson streets, on the morning of the 21st inst., was still alive last evening, but in a sinking condition. His death may occur at any moment. The prisoner, WM. T. SKIDMORE, who was detected in the act of shooting WM. CARR by Officer DYER, and subsequently arrested by Officer NASH, is confined in Cell No. 12, lower tier, of the Raymond-street Jail. He appeared to be in good spirits yesterday, and referring to statements heretofore published, said that so far from being idle and loafing around since he left the Police force, he had been almost constantly at work at his trade—that of carpenter. He was employed by Mr. P. H. HIGGINSON, residing in Hopkins-street, between Marcy and Tompkins avenues, for one year. He was then employed by Mr. LEWIS, of Throop-avenue, and continued at work until Monday night last. He utterly denied being a highwayman or a robber, and stated as an instance of his honesty that while in the employ of Mr. HIGGINSON, he found a pocket-book on the work-bench, which had been left there by the proprietor when he went to dinner, and which he (SKIDMORE) took possession of and returned to the owner when he came back. In relation to the keys found in his possession, he explains that one was made for him by officer CUNNINGTON, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, in order to open his tool-chest, having lost his own key, and that the other keys belonged to his chests and trunks. One was a latch-key for his door. He also denied the statement published as to his reported confession to Mr. JAMES F. LOMAS. Only one fact was correct, and that was in relation to his false whiskers, which he contends he wore in order to avoid certain parties whom he had arrested while on the Police force, and who he knew were watching him. As to the shooting, he has no desire to refer to the matter. When told by a policeman that Mr. CARR was still alive, he said he was glad of it, as he had no intention of doing him any harm. The manner of the shooting, the peculiar weapon used, and all the circumstances connected with the affair, has caused a great excitement in the community, and the general sentiment as expressed is that the prisoner should be summarily dealt with in accordance with Lynch Law. A prominent law-officer stated yesterday that after Mr. CARR's death, and the Coroner's verdict rendered, the prisoner would be promptly indicted, arraigned, tried and sentenced before the 4th of July next. The lighting of the street lamps is, in connection with this shooting affair, attracting the attention of the public. It was understood, some time since, that the lamps were to be lighted all night, but it appears that as the appropriation made for the purpose is not sufficient, they are extinguished when the moon rises, and sometimes before, in order to save expense. The darkness renders most parts of the city dangerous to those who are compelled to be in the streets at late hours, and renders any one liable to be waylaid and robbed, and perhaps killed. The authorities should seriously consider whether this policy of saving a comparatively small sum of money is for the best interests of the citizens or not, and whether safety to life is of less consequence than a slight addition to the taxes of a wealthy community.

ARRIVYLS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Right, Rev. P. P. Lefevre, Detroit; Prof. Koeppen, Athen, and Gen. Beckman, Freehold, N. J., are at the Astor House. Judge Ord, San Francisco, and Gen. Tilghman, Maryland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. J. C. Savory, Iowa; Hon. J. M. Jaycox, Syracuse, and Col. Farrand, Lima, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. J. Brown, New-Jersey; Gen. John A. Green, Syracuse; Hon. J. M. Scovel, Camden; Hon. A. H. Holley, Conn., and Hon. S. Salsbury, Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Pim, of the Royal Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR is in fair demand, but is unchanged; Superfine, $11 50@$12 50; family, $14@$16; fancy, $15 50@$16; receipts 2,000 bbls; exports 300 bbls. WHEAT firm, but unchanged: receipts 2,000 bushels; exports 1,500 bushels. CORN firmer; No. 1 in bulk, 90c.; receipts 16,000 bushels; exports 12,000 bushels. OATS firmer and in good demand. RYE unchanged at 68c.@70c. for No. 1. WHISKY dull and nominal at 22c. in bond; receipts 1,000 bbls.; exports 1,000 bb's. COTTON dull and nominal at 24c. for Middling; receipts 1,400 bales; exports 1,000 bales. PROVISIONS firm, but unchanged. MESS PORK, $22 50. BULK SIDES, 10c. BULK HAMS, 12c. BUTTER dull at 20c.@23c. CHEESE unchanged. GROCERIES firm. SUGAR firm. LINSEED OIL, $1 47@$1 50. Gold, 139 buying. Exchange steady. Money close.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $12 25@$13 50. WHEAT dull at a decline of 3c.@5c. on No. 2, closing nominal at $2 62@$2 64. CORN fairly active at 99c.@$1 02½ for No. 1, and 93½c.@95c. for No. 2, closing steady at $1 00½ for No. 1. OATS excited at an advance of 4c.; sales at 73c.@76c. for No. 2, closing quiet at 75c. RYE quiet at a decline of 1c.; sales at $1 51@$1 51½ for No. 2. BARLEY nominal at 90c. for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS nominal. CATTLE active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; sales at $8@$8 75 for good extra to choice shipping. Live Hogs active at $6 25@$6 75 for fair to best. SHEEP moderately active at $7 75@$8 40. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 23.

FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls. Spring at $14@$14 50; 100 bbls. White Canada at $17. WHEAT quiet: small lots Amber Canada, $3 25; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $3. CORN opened dull and closed firmer; sales 10,000 bushels rejected Western at 95c.; 40,000 bushels new No. 2 Western at $1 03@$1 05; 10,000 bushels new Yellow Western at $1 10@$1 11. OATS dull but firm, held at 80c. for Western, 81c.@82c. for Ohio. RYE dull; held at $1 70 for Western. BARLEY dull; quoted at $1 18@$1 20 for Canada. HIGHWINES, PORK and LARD unchanged and quiet. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 do.; Oats, 66,000 do.; Flour, 6,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 18,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 23.

COTTON is easier but unsettled; sales 1,600 bales; receipts, 660 bales; exports, 7,783 bales; Low Middling at 24c.@24½c.. SUGAR and MOLASSES are nominal and unchanged. FLOUR is extremely dull; Superfine was offered in round lots at $11; Treble Extra irregular at $16 50. CORN steady and firm; sales of Yellow Mixed at $1 15@$1 20: White, $1 25. OATS quiet at 90c.@95c. LARD, in tierces, 13c.@14c.; in kegs, 13½c.@13¾c. BACON is in fair jobbing demand—Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear do., 13½c. PORK is very dull at $24 25. COFFEE is active—fair to prime, 24½c.@25½c. GOLD, 137; Sterling, 46@51. New-York Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. discount.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, May 23.

The Cattle trade was comparatively buoyant to-day, and under a good demand for New-York and Brighton prices advanced ¼c. ℔ lb., sales about 3,500 head at 7½c.@8¾c., for Common light to fair; 9c.@9¾c. for good to prime, and 10c.@10½c. for extra; receipts, 5,000 head. SHEEP are lower, prime ranging from 7c.@8c. for inferior to fair, and 8½c.@9¾c. for fair good to common choice extra heavy fine wools; receipts, 6,000 head. HOGS are neglected at 7½c.@7⅞c.; receipts for the week, 4,200 head.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 23.

COTTON dull and unsettled: sales, 60 bales; receipts, 480 bales; Middling, 25c.; receipts for the week, 2,600 bales; exports, 3,500 bales; stock on hand, 5,400 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 23.

COTTON declining; sales at 23c.@24c.; receipts, 177 bales; exports, 1,650 bales. CORN dull; sales at $1 20@$1 25. OATS quiet at 90c.@92c. FLOUR dull at $9 50@$9 75. PROVISIONS unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 23.

COTTON dull at 23c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 55c. RESIN improved: sales at $3 05@$6.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, May 23.

COTTON closed dull; sales of Middling at 23c.; sales 300 bales; receipts 72 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 23.

The COTTON market is dull; sales 144 bales; receipts 87 bales; strict Middling, 24c.

[Advertisement.]

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.

It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to any woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, while the teeth are still sound, make that discovery. Even when decay has commenced, it immediately stops its progress.

[Advertisement.]

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

DEAR SIR: The Burglar-Alarm Telegraph works splendidly and watches the premises with more vigilance than a battalion of infantry.

Very truly yours, WM. L. WALLACE.

TARRYTOWN, May 20, 1867.

[Advertisement.]

The crowds of gentlemen surging at all hours past Old St. Paul's are distinguished by their manly elegance. The credit of this is due to KNOX the Hatter, whose establishments, at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. maintain their pre-eminence in the beau monde by furnishing the most recherche Dress Hats, &c. His Spring style is a beauty.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro—Mrs. R. Lamson, Jamaica, W. I.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lessur, 4 children and servant, Venezuela; Miss Ralsey, Venezuela; W. S. Chapman, Illinois; Miss Martinho de Albren Andrade, Madeira; J. F. Sanchez, Venezuela; Mrs. E. Gordon and 2 children, England; B. F. Diaz, Brazil; Mrs. Arnaboldi, daughter and son, Jamaica, M. M. Fachenoms, Austria; L. Fals, Austria; Capt. D. Rainy, Brazil; N. Shull, wife and child, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fill, Boston; Capt. L. Manton and wife, Buenos Ayres; Miss Woodman, New-York; E. P. Munroe, New-York; G. A. Leitner and son, New-York, H. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Limpkins, P. M. Morgan, New-York. *From New-Jersey*—Adam E. Sevin, Anna C. Sevin. *From New-York*—Philip L. Dexheimer, Henry Van Houtenzen, George Wolff, Caroline Wolff, Peter Wolff, Otto Mebus, Catherina Mebus, Lawrence Labrine, Blanche Labrine, Amanda Giovardi, E. Bendenskuski, F. F. Gottechalk, Dennis Gravie, Blanche A. Gravie, L. B. Gravie, J. H. Hayes, Mary A. Hayes, John A. Hayes, F. C. Hayes, W. M. Hayes, T. F. Clifford, Martha E. Clifford, Theresa Clifford, Edward Harkin, Bridget Harken, Annie Harkin, John Waddington, L. A. Parigot, C. A. Hollender, Isaac Asher, J. Dara, Louis Krob, Salvador D. LaCoste, Henry Okins, Barney McGee, George Evens. *From Missouri*—Henry O'Reilly. *From Tennessee*—Samuel Newman, Jane Newman, Frank Newman, John Ameraux. *From Pennsylvania*—Frank O'Donnell, Ellen O'Donnell, Bridget O'Donnell, Ellen O'Donnell, James O'Donnell, F. O'Donnell, M. Quinn, B. Quinn, A. Quinn, Mary Quinn, John Rouch, P. Sharkey, J. H. Wood, G. W. Gibson, Edward H. Sheaff, John Ferry, M. Ferry, C. Ferry, M. Ferry, G. Ferry, R. Ferry, D. Ferry, N. Boner, D. Paul, A. Paul, M. Boner, Thos. Call, P. Flannigan, P. O'Donnell, Rosa Gallagher, E. Gallagher, P. Gallagher, D. Gallagher, Bridget Gallagher, M. Cavenau, John Faulkner, M. Faulkner, T. Faulkner, E. Gordon, A. Gordon, G. Gordon, J. Burns, P. Keeney, J. O'Hara, J. Hawkins, M. Kelley, B. Kelley, E. Curran, Mary Kelly, M. Curran, D. Terrey, G. Terrey, James Terrey, C. Gallagher, John Gallagher, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick Boyle, Anna Boyle, C. Boyle, T. Boyle, M. Dougherty, Mary Dougherty, E. Dougherty, Bridget Dougherty, C. Dougherty, John Donnelly, B. McKiels, Sarah McKiels, P. Condy, C. Boyle, D. McCool, D. O'Donnell, G. W. Sears, Ohio; C. Wulf, Kentucky; E. Elmas, Louisiana; M. Kelly, South Carolina; S. W. Mobley, Mary Mobley, D. M. Mobley, M. R. Mobley, E. J. Kee Mcbiey, Connecticut; H. K. Strand, New-Brunswick; J. Donohue, Massachusetts; C. Donohue, Edw. Foley, E. O'Donnell.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 23—*In Steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Crist Madan and two daughters, Mr. Bussell and two servants, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Hazard, Mr. Von Der Fieht, Mr. Burchkardt, Mrs. Beadle and son, Mr. Burns, Mr. Koeppen, Mr. E. W. Loder, Mr. Sherman, Mr. C. Yale, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Iboroski, Mr. Lamy, Mr. and Mrs. Aas, Mrs. Hincks and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkin, Mrs. Cowell, Miss Gray, Mrs. Peters, two sons and maid, Mr. Newman, Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Binder, two sons and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Rosemburg and son, Mr. Von Schieler, Mr. Aubry, Mr. Ord, Mr. Martin, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Saltzmann, Mrs. Verilla, Mrs. Merel, Mrs. H. Weiss, Coudert, Paoli, A. Brun, Fourchigu, Dessaignes, Rocher, Reimazon, S. B. Lamy, A. Lamy, S. Brun, M. Brun, N. Brun, Stratiga, Gaspard, Bianchi, Vezza, Caza, Gluckert, Kirstein, Rosenthal, Mrs. and Miss Grailemer, Mr. and Miss Gregoire, Mr. de Mainterson, Guzman, De Michel, H. Noah, Aug. Mayer, Bish, Boulanger, De Courcelle, S. Madan, Belt, De Daza, Braun, Oliver Prostdain, H. Putte, Mr. Clere, F. Gut, Mr. Kirschner, Mr. Bour, Mr. Bous, Mr. Wieland, Mr. Windisch, Mr. Noll, Mr. Faller, Mr. Lacroix, Mr. Fundt, Mr. Bossert, Mr. Strumpf, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Sennelman and two boys; Mrs. Hanser, Mr. Shoner, Mr. Peterson.

MAY 23—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—John Claflin, Rev. J. J. Roberts, Mr. Klem, Miss Breslaver, J. Dumas, C. Filbert, H. Venille and family, F. Xavier, H. Behring, Miss E. Sonneborn, B. Wolfram and sister, H. Wuasen, Carl Teipel, J. Thoemke, A. Thoemke, E. Hancke, C. Kreisel, L. Betzhold, W. Precht, J. Berger, Mrs. Sarah Sternan, family and servant, Mrs. Anna M. Stierle, Dr. J. G. Bentz and family, F. Becker and family, M. Diedrich, A. Alder, G. Bessner and family, R. Hoffman, Charles Mayer, H. Bonker, T. Meyer, W. Schultz, Miss D. Park, F. Kapplin, N. Jacoby, C. Hensel, P. Gerke and family, F. Kirchner, G. Konig, P. Stein and family, J. Brandt, A. Fischer, J. Zitke and lady, M. Maby, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle from Havana—Thomas M. Wheeler, Miss S. Crabbe and two children, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Susie Hiland, Elias Ponnest and lady, Brig.-Gen. M. Cortazar, Brig.-Gen. Ramon Vircenco and servant, P. De Hevia, lady and two children, P. Romay, Miss Eliza Romay and servant, J. E. Gayton, P. Ginternes, W. H. Simmons and lady, T. Bartholomew and lady, Miss Bartholomew, Mrs. M. Mayorga and child, Charles Mayorga, D. Mayorga, Miss E. Mayorga, R. M. Miles, R. Laperette, Miss Gaiteres, Miss L. Fernandez, Mrs. M. De Fernandez and daughter, Leopold Fernandez, Thomas Send, Mrs. E. De Coffin and servant, Miss C. Coffin, Miss L. Coffin, Miss E. Piana, Jules Le Blanc, Miss J. Le Blanc, Miss A. Le Blanc, E. Monteil, A. McNab, S. E. McLellan, W. L. Peirce, W. Carrey, C. Morrelle, lady, five children and two servants, D. P. Montage, Mr. Ivel, Mrs. Angulo and two children, Miss Y. Angulo and servant, Miss C. Angulo, E. Angulo, Mrs. R. Heredia, Miss W. Ortes, Miss J. Ortes, Miss E. Stephens, Miss A. Locke, E. Ponch, D. Lloyd, Mrs. H. E. Clark, Mrs. J. Babcock and child, Mrs. E. De Priiler, R. G. Fernandez, F. Bustante, F. Montaluen, F. Juninez, P. M. Rofas, R. H. L. Thompson, P. De Verde, D. Puncento, W. W. Dyer and lady, J. B. Hart and lady, J. W. P. Burrstein, lady and two children, W. H. Chynoweth and lady, Miss P. Del Campo, H. Del Campo, L. S. Burnett, P. Elmenhorst, R. P. T. Bradford, J. Rivas, T. Schack, W. M. Ritchie, J. Gladhill, R. N. Wilson, J. Allento, B. Hall, E. Rovera, F. Ho, D. Martinez, E. A. P. Cuevillar, and ten seamen from bark *Ocean Home*.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets..... 7 19 | Moon rises... 11 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 29 | Gov. Island. 12 18 | Hell Gate.... 1 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 23.

Cleared.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Bark Bessie Simpson, (Br.,) Murchie, Alta Vila, Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J. B. Campbell, (Br.,) Anderson, Port Phillips, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan; P. Binns, Taylor, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Henry Middleton, Newton, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; G. W. Baldwin, Long, Boston, N. Murtagh; G. Edgar, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor.

Sloops Odd Fellow, Dyer, Newport, Rackett & Taylor; A. B. Holmes, Harding, Fall River, G. N. Stranahan.

Schr. W. B. Mann should be for Indianola, not Galveston—error of broker.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool May 8, with mdse. and 867 passengers to National Steam Nav. Co. May 19, lat. 42 33, lon. 58 08, spoke Br. bark Ardent, bound W. May 21, lat. 41 37, lon. 63 03, spoke steamship City of Manchester, bound E. The P. brings 1,606 bags wheat on freight.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre May 9, and Brest 11th, with mdse. and 114 first-class passengers to George Mackenzie. Had head winds and high sea, with much fog, most of the passage. May 20, 690 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Chicago, for Liverpool.

Steamship Manhattan, Williams, Liverpool May 10, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 1,033 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana May 18, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer Blackbird, Cole, New-Orleans May 7, via Key West and Savannah, in ballast to master.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight April 13, with mdse. and 113 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was 14 ds. in the channel with heavy N. W. gales; latter part of the passage light winds and fogs.

Ship Gamecock, Sherburne, Manila Jan. 26, with hemp to D. G. Bacon. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 24, crossed the equator April 21. Had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Ship North American, Simpson, Rio Janeiro April 20, in ballast to order. Was from this port for San Francisco, and put into Rio in distress, where the cargo was transferred to another vessel and forwarded to its destination.

Ship Charlotte, Spear, Liverpool 50 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Oder, (of Pictou,) Cameron, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co. The brig W. W. Lord, for New-York, sailed the day before.

Bark Mary Bell Roberts, Burn, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Waltham, (of Wiscassett,) Matthews, Cabarien 13 ds., with molasses to Dana Bros.

Bark Lord Clyde, (of Liverpool,) Murphy, Amoy Jan. 26, passed Angier Feb. 10, and the Cape of Good Hope March 26, with teas to W. A. Sale & Co.

Bark Columbus, (Brem.,) Hilmer, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 329 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. May 5, lat. 47 59, lon. 38 28, saw bark Harzburg.

Bark Enterprise, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Clark, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Raio, (Brazil,) Silva, Para 38 ds., with rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Bravo, (Hamb.,) Ode, Singapore Feb. 5, passed Angier 11th, Cape of Good Hope March 28, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark West Indion, (Swed.,) Soderquist, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, St. Louis, W. C. A., April 18, with peanuts, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Josephina, (Ital.,) Bono, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Jeannette Marianne, (Dutch,) Rio Grande 71 ds., with hides, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Hermes, (of Turks Island,) Blackart, Porto Cabello 28 ds., with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Bachelor, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Miller, Jobos, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Jaboatao, (Brazil,) Cunha, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Fredonia, Slemmer, Georgetown, Dem., April 29, with molasses to Witham & Ogilvie.

Brig Let Her B, (of Pictou,) Hyland, Aguadilla, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Patten, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Caroline Gulliver, (of Bangor,) Gulliver, Manzanilla 22 ds., with molasses to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Josephine, (of Truro, N. S.,) Forbes, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Elise, (Hamb.,) Pahl, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Wm. Patrick & Co.

Brig Music, (of Hong Kong, Klein, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Norton, St. Jago 21 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Lettie, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ralph, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig Premier, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R. 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Mears, St. Domingo City 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to Joseph Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, (of Deer Isle,) Sylvester, Kingston, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood and 13 passengers to master.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Gettysburgh, Smith, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton to Tupper & Beattie. Experienced heavy weather, during which sprung a leak.

Schr. E. S. Conant, Hammond, Brazos, Texas 23 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Smith & Dunning.

Schr. Ventrosa, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. John Sanderson, (of Truro, N. S.,) Colton, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagles, Windsor, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Capt. John, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, Galveston 18 ds., with hides, cotton, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Mobile 15 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Argus Eve, (of Philadelphia,) Townsend, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. E. G. Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Whittemore, Para 23 ds., with rubber, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston 6 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. E. Wattson, Cramer, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Salisbury.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Chase, Portland, for Troy.

Schr. Jane Emson, Irving, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ann English, Dennis, Portland.

Smack Champion, Berry, Mobile 15 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships New-York, for Bremen; Columbia, for Havana; South America, for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro; Fairbanks and Gen. Barnes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Monticello, from Matanzas.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; brigs St. Nicolai, Messina; Colorado, Bonaire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23—Sld. schr. M. F. Long, for Providence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23—Sld. steamship Wm. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The packet ship Albert Gallatin, which was detained at Quarantine for the past few days, came up to the city this morning.

The U. S. gunboat Peoria was at St. Croix May 8.

Spoken, &c.

Baltimore—bark, bound W., May 14, lat. 41 26, lon. 56 40.

Fredonia—Br. bark, from Fayal for Boston, May 15, lat. 48 4?, lon. 59 28.

Johann & Wilhelm—ship, from Bremen for Baltimore, May 19, lat. 40 50, lon. 67.—(By pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Foreign Ports.

At Georgetown, Dem., April 29, brig Hattie Eaton, from Boston, arr. 25th, for Lisbon in 15 ds.; schr. Carrie Melvin, Watts, from Norfolk for Cienfuegos in 10 ds.; J. F. Spencer, from Pernambuco, seeking freight, at anchor off the lightship.

THE SHIP GOLDEN STATE

HAS ARRIVED WITH

22,000 HALF CHESTS

OF THE

FINEST

JAPAN TEAS

TO THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.

These Teas by the ship *Golden State* were purchased direct from the Japanese factor, and in consequence of the magnitude of the transaction, were transferred at about half the usual commissions. This is the largest cargo ever imported from Japan by about seven thousand packages. By this operation the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY put these teas into the hands of the consumers with but one very small profit—an achievement in commercial enterprise seldom if ever before attained. These Teas are acknowledged, both here and in Japan, as being the finest full cargo ever exported from that country.

ALSO,

THE SHIP GEORGE SHOTTON

Has arrived with

12,000 HALF CHESTS

of the

FINEST FOOCHOW

COLONG TEAS.

The cargo of the ship *George Shotton* is the second in size that has ever come to this port from Foochow (which is the finest Black Tea District in China.) These are the "*finest, first-picking contract Teas*"—rich, fresh and full-flavored.

The Company are now selling the above fine cargoes of teas at the following low prices.

PRICE LIST.

OOLONG, (Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per pound.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 50c., 60c., 70c., 90c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.

GUNPOWDER $1 25, best $1 50.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound, by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST.

No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., corner 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces $30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces 6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen 2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen 1 75
Tea plates per dozen 1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen 2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute, corner stores.

No connection with any other.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 343, May 23, 1867.

28, 26, 60, 54, 38, 22, 19, 41, 20, 30, 66, 17, 72.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 344, May 23, 1867.

57, 67, 23, 10, 12, 65, 63, 48, 31, 33, 11, 45.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 267, May 23, 1867.

77, 13, 28, 17, 35, 75, 43, 54, 59, 66, 45, 26, 38.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 268, May 23, 1867.

16, 41, 76, 24, 56, 37, 34, 18, 7, 60, 49, 20.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 150, May 23, 1867.

16, 51, 69, 58, 45, 6, 12, 19, 3, 22, 25, 29, 26.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 151, May 23, 1867.

55, 62, 3, 44, 34, 25, 8, 1, 23, 7, 61, 28.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 160, May 23, 1867.

12, 32, 62, 44, 20, 53, 41, 37, 36, 17, 21, 48, 10.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 161, May 23, 1867.

66, 68, 39, 36, 50, 12, 29, 52, 42, 5, 10, 41.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

MCINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—One hundred per cent. allowed on all investments. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries; six per cent. commission allowed on all investments. B. NATHAN, No. 174 Broadway, and No. 77 Nassau-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—JAMES H. STURGES, Broker, No. 5 Park-place and No. 4 Division-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. WM. PEARSALL, No. 215 1st-st. and No. 3 Water-st., Williamsburgh.